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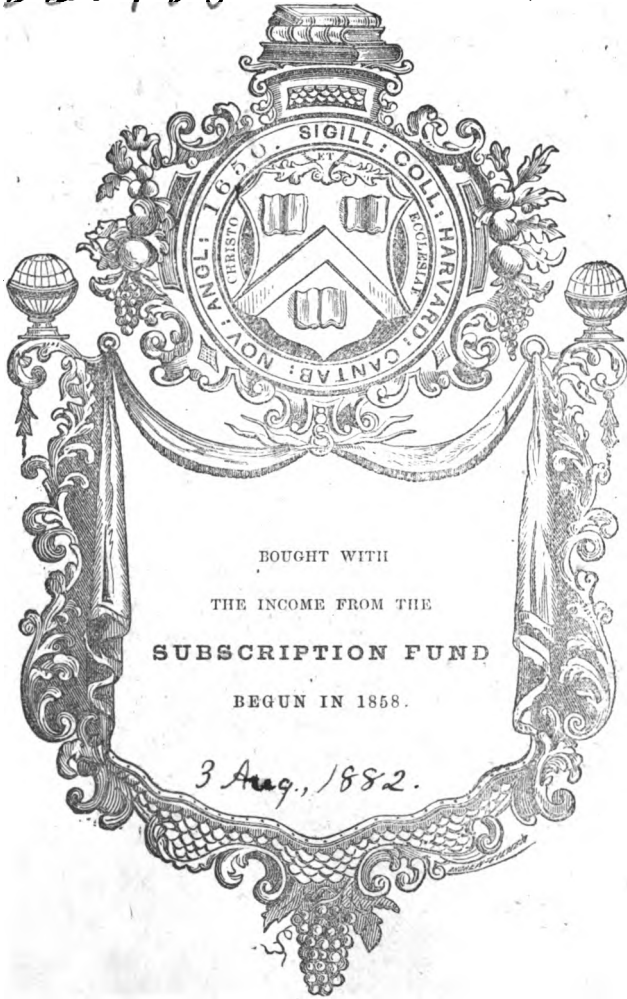
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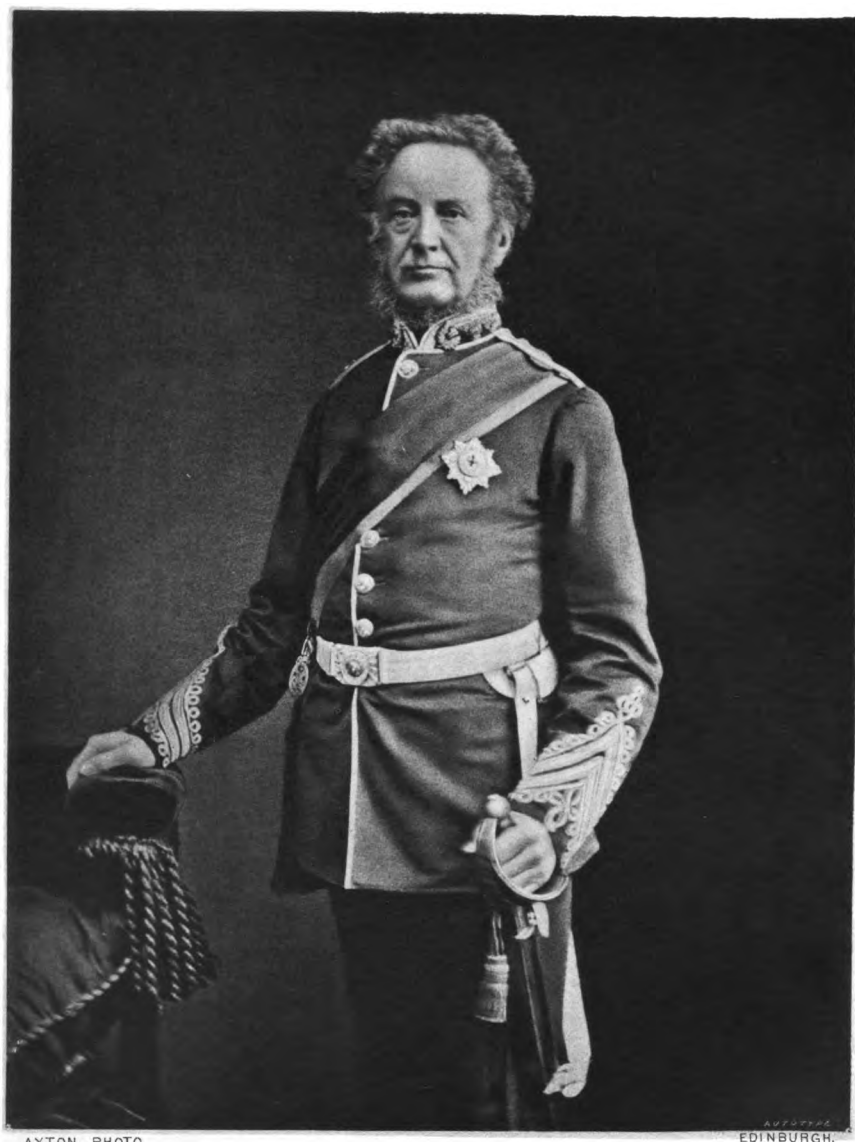
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HISTORY
OF THE
EDINBURGH, OR QUEEN'S REGIMENT
LIGHT INFANTRY MILITIA



AYTON, PHOTO.

AYTON,
EDINBURGH.

COLONEL, WALTER FRANCIS, DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH
& QUEENSBERRY K.G.

AYTOI

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HISTORY

OF THE

EDINBURGH, OR QUEEN'S REGIMENT

LIGHT INFANTRY MILITIA

(NOW)

THIRD BATTALION THE ROYAL SCOTS

WITH

ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF
THE MILITIA, AND A BRIEF SKETCH
OF THE OLD ROYAL SCOTS

BY
Robert Charles
MAJOR R. C. DUDGEON
ADJUTANT 3D BATTALION THE ROYAL SCOTS

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WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS
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RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO
HONORARY COLONEL
THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, K.G., A.D.C.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL
THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN, K.T.
THE OFFICERS
The Royal Scots,
AND THOSE WHO FORMERLY SERVED IN THE
Edinburgh County, or
Queen's Regiment Light Infantry Militia.

to which it relates, as well as to those who are not connected with it.

This little work has no pretensions to attract the general reader, since the history of a militia regiment must necessarily be uneventful when compared with that of a line regiment, which is required to serve in all parts of the world. Yet it will be seen, from returns given in the Appendix, that although the Edinburgh regiment has not actually been called upon for active service, it has nevertheless supplied a large proportion of both officers and men to the regular army who have served with the highest distinction.

As the infantry militia regiments of the United Kingdom now form the third and fourth battalions of the territorial regiments, it may be worthy of remark that the Edinburgh County Militia has been so fortunate as to become united with the oldest regiment, and one of the most distinguished, in the service. It also has the honour of being the first in order of precedence with all other infantry militia regiments, being now the 3d battalion the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

It has been my object to offer the information contained in this book more as a journal of passing events than in the form of an historical narrative. This arrangement may possibly be disappointing to some, although to the military reader it possesses advantages not readily obtained otherwise. In order to keep within a limited space, many things have unavoidably been omitted, which I trust my readers will overlook, as well as any errors which, through inadvertence, may have arisen.

In the concluding chapter will be found a short account of the old Royal Scots, and in the Appendix there are

several interesting documents connected with this Regiment and the militia in former times; also a few returns prepared from regimental records, showing the changes which have taken place in connection with the Edinburgh County Militia during a great number of years; together with a full list of all officers who have served in the Regiment from its formation up to the time of its becoming part of the Territorial Regiment, which closes its history under its former relations.

My thanks are due to those friends who have so willingly assisted me in collecting information regarding the regiment, especially to Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., for so readily giving me access to his books and other references, &c. I take this opportunity of specially thanking Mr J. Steuart, Mr Baldry, Mr A. C. Ewald (H.M. Record Office), and Staff-Sergeant J. Taylor, who have afforded me valuable assistance.

Among the many works consulted, the following have been referred to: Regimental Order-Books, Letter-Books, Returns, General Orders, Pay-Lists, &c., Army and Militia Acts, Military Forces of Great Britain, Histories of England and Scotland, periodicals and newspapers, &c., &c.

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EDINBURGH, OR QUEEN'S REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY MILITIA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE MILITIA.

THE term Militia, derived from the Latin *miles*, implies a defensive force truly national in its character and constitution. The militia is undoubtedly the oldest military body in existence; its growth may be traced from the simple Saxon institution whereby every freeman was required to bear arms and assist in the defence of his country against hostile invasion.

The Anglo-Saxon militia, or *fyrð*, as it was then called, was in reality the nation in arms, the leader of this defensive force being the king, who was assisted by *heretoga*, or dukes, each of whom commanded the men belonging to his own district. This system appears to have continued until after the Conquest, when a feudal force was called into existence, on which the Norman kings relied, both for purposes of aggression and defence.

As feudal tenures grew general, the Norman baronage

increased in strength, till kings such as Henry II. and Edward I. found it necessary to revive the purely English and national force, and at the same time to reduce the military power of the barons. With this aim, scutage (*i.e.*, the commutation of the feudal military service into a money payment) was introduced by the former king, and enabled him to hire mercenaries for home and foreign service.

In the year 1181, by the "Assize of Arms," Henry II. reconstituted the old Saxon militia, a thoroughly national force on which he could rely in his struggle with the Norman nobility. In order to render this force efficient in cases of emergency, he required every freeman, according to the value of his estate, to hold himself constantly provided with suitable arms and equipment.

Edward I., compelled during a similar conflict with the baronage to foster nationality, expanded the "Assize of Arms" by the Statute of Winchester, 1285. It was therein provided that every man between the ages of fifteen and sixty should be assessed and sworn to keep armour according to the value of his lands and goods.

About this time "Commissions of Array" were frequently issued to the counties. Every man who bore arms under the scheme of national defence was required to be at all times fully armed and equipped. The leadership of the contingencies of different shires, which had formerly belonged to the *heretoga* or dukes, now devolved upon the sheriffs.

Several instances are found during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. of proclamations being made to the sheriffs, calling upon them to hold themselves in readiness to attend the king whenever levies of horse and foot were required for his service; but these levies being considered harsh and vexatious to the people, on the petition of Edward III., his first Parliament, who deemed such compulsory

service to be illegal, passed the following remarkable Act: "That no man from henceforth should be charged to arm himself otherwise than he was wont in the time of his progenitors the kings of England; and that no man be compelled to go out of his shire, but where necessity requireth, and sudden coming of strange enemies into the realm; and then it shall be done as hath been used in times past for the defence of the realm."¹

During the time of the Wars of the Roses the internal struggles were then carried on chiefly by mercenaries, and there was no central power sufficiently strong to call forth the whole defensive resources of the country. The militia, moreover, was of too national a character to admit of being used for political purposes.

In the year 1485, Henry VII., for his own protection, established a small local force as a guard, who would appear, however, to have been considered more the servants of the king than soldiers. At the same time a sort of artillery was established in a few fortified places, where it was thought desirable to maintain their defence, among which may be mentioned Portsmouth, Dover, Berwick, and some places on the Scottish border; but the whole number of this force was quite inadequate to resist any serious attack.

The obligation of keeping sufficient arms, according to each man's estate, was preserved by a statute in the reign of Philip and Mary: magazines of arms were then formed in different places, generally in each county. The power of mustering the people, which had formerly been vested in the sheriff, was during the time of Mary intrusted to the lord-lieutenant, who was usually a peer, or at least a gentleman of large estate within the county, whose office gave him the command of the militia.

During the reigns of the Tudor princes the defensive

¹ Stat. I. Edward III., c. 5.

military system of the country was frequently called into operation by threats of invasion and the generally unsettled state of Europe. Its strength or weakness must have been shown at the crisis previous to the defeat of the Spanish Armada; and Elizabeth was too popular a princess to have relied mainly on mercenaries for the defence of the realm.

However, it is not till the reign of James I. that we find any material change in the constitution of the national force, when in 1604 a new military body was introduced under the name of "trained-bands," numbering about 160,000 men.¹

When the popular despotism of the Tudors was succeeded by anarchy under the house of Stuart, questions relative to the national militia which had never previously been considered began to be discussed. The royal prerogative was found in many points deficient, and its vagueness allowed opposite views to be maintained regarding the authority by which the militia was controlled. No doubt this power had hitherto been exercised by the king, but Parliament now claimed a joint right to define and regulate it.

The refusal of Charles I. to pass a bill in 1642, conferring on Parliament the command of the militia, ultimately led to the disastrous Civil War; but after the Restoration this unconstitutional demand was abandoned, when it was laid down that the "sole command of the militia and of all forces by land and sea was and ever had been by the laws of England the undoubted right of the Crown." At the same time provision was made for raising a sufficient force of militia, by requiring landed proprietors to furnish a certain quota of men, proportionate to the value of their estates.

One of the first statutes of the new Parliament abolished

¹ Trained-bands abolished 1663.

all the remaining feudal incidents,—such as military tenures, &c.,—thereby giving way to the future development of our modern military system. This period is interesting, as that to which the origin of our regular army can be traced, when a certain number of the king's troops were retained by him and formed into Guards.

The Parliament which assembled at Edinburgh on the 1st January 1661, offered to place at the disposal of the king a force of 22,000 men, consisting of 20,000 infantry and 2000 horse, to be employed in any part of Scotland, England, or Ireland, as his Majesty might require. By an Act of 1663, the constitution of this force was ratified: 6s. Scots was allowed to each footman, and 18s. Scots to each horseman daily, heavy penalties being imposed upon absentees.

Other Acts were subsequently passed “for settling the militia” in 1669 and 1685. In 1689 proclamation was made for calling out the Scotch militia, and the Fencibles in the shires having no militia.

By the “Declaration of Rights” it was decided that “the raising and keeping of a standing army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is contrary to law.”

In the first year of William III. several British regiments¹ had shown symptoms of disaffection, when Parliament, anxious for the discipline of the army, introduced a Mutiny Act, for the punishment of serious military crimes.

The first regular Mutiny Act was passed on 3d April 1689, being annually renewed by Parliament, which has continued as the standing military law of the country up to the present time (although under a new title in 1879, being then called the “Army Discipline Act,” and now known as the “Army Act, 1881”).

¹ Among which was the Scottish Regiment of Dumbarton (the Royal Scots).

In 1756, owing to the great dread of invasion, serious attention was bestowed upon the improvement of this constitutional force, and during the time of George II. and George III. several Acts of Parliament were passed affecting the militia.

Under the former king the service in the militia was limited to *three* years, which time was increased to *five* years by an Act passed in the 26th year of George III.'s reign.

In Scotland no legislative improvements affecting the militia took place until 1797, when a bill was introduced by Mr Secretary Dundas, and passed, "for the raising and embodying a militia in North Britain." This, however, was not effected without considerable local disturbance, as will be noticed in a future chapter.

Previous to this time the militia could not be called upon to serve out of their respective kingdoms; but in 1799 this restriction was suspended, to admit of regiments volunteering to serve in Ireland; and in 1811 an Act was passed permitting the militia to serve in all parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

From 1756 to 1852 the militia appeared upon the Statute-book as a conscript force, to be raised primarily by ballot; but when, in the latter year, the militia was revived, Parliament resolved to establish it on the basis of voluntary enlistment, trusting to the ballot should voluntary enlistment fail.

In 1802 the militia laws of England and Scotland were consolidated, and the Scotch militia was then fixed at 7950 men. During this year great opposition was made in the Houses of Parliament respecting the manner in which the militia had been drained in order to supply the regular army. This matter was again the cause of considerable discussion in 1854, when Earl Grey in the House of Lords

asked if the Government thought it right that the militia officers ought to be converted into mere drill-sergeants for the army.

In almost every country throughout the world there is a national force or reserve, but none appears to be constituted in the same manner as our militia.

The men who compose this military force are obtained by voluntary enlistment, whereas in other countries they are, as a rule, levied by conscription or compulsory service. Each county has to provide a certain number, or quota, as fixed by statute, according to the male population. In the event of the requisite number of men failing to come forward for enrolment in the militia, it is within the power of Parliament to enforce the Ballot Act, which is suspended by annual vote.

The principal expense borne by the counties was in making provision for storehouses for the safety of the arms and stores. In 1854 an important change was made in the conditions under which the militia were to be called upon for embodied service. The men had been enrolled to serve "on actual invasion, or imminent danger thereof;" but Parliament found it necessary to enable the Crown to embody the militia "whenever a state of war exists between her Majesty and any foreign power."¹

The passing of this Act so materially altered the position of the men serving in the militia, that it was found necessary to grant the discharge of any men who were unwilling to accept service under the new law. The result was most unfortunate at such a crisis; upwards of 8000 men (most of whom were married) claimed their discharge, and an extra bounty had to be given to those who continued their services. However, it is satisfactory to relate that the true British spirit had not altogether vanished, as no less than

¹ 18 Vict. c. 1.

32,000 men volunteered from the militia to the regular army during the Crimean war.

In the year 1859 the militias of Great Britain and Ireland were joined into one national force by an enactment which declared that all men enlisted after that date were liable to serve in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The rule which prohibited militiamen from entering the army by voluntary enlistment was withdrawn in 1860—a statutory power being conferred upon commanding officers to release men conditionally from their militia engagement, such release becoming absolute if attested for the army.

In the year 1867 the Militia Reserve Act was passed, to enable one-fourth of the establishment of the whole of the militia to be enlisted for additional service,—in the event of war, or imminent danger, the men so enlisted being liable for service with the regular army. A few years later a Royal Warrant was introduced to admit of officers who had formerly served in the army, and officers belonging to the militia, yeomanry, and volunteers, joining the reserve of officers.

An Act was passed in the year 1869 to enable the Crown to place the militia during the training period under the command of the generals commanding districts, and for officers of the regular army to be attached to assist in drilling the militia.

Other important changes were made by the Act of 1871, approving of the command of the militia being withdrawn from the lord-lieutenants of counties, and enabling the Secretary of State for War to invest this command in the generals commanding districts; also in assimilating the officers' commissions to those of the regular army, as regards their preparation and issue; also giving the House of Commons the power of determining, by annual vote, the number

of militiamen to be provided, irrespective of the quotas formerly fixed by statute; and further authorising the training of regiments to take place out of their respective counties, and extending the period of recruit-drill to a period not exceeding six months.

Until the year 1871, all officers in the militia were appointed to commissions signed by the lord-lieutenants of counties, but now by her Majesty or her commissioners, according to the rules in force for the regular army—the only appointments now vested in the hands of lieutenants of counties being the recommendation of gentlemen for first commissions as lieutenants, provided they recommend such persons within thirty days after notice of a vacancy for such appointment has been given to such lieutenants of counties by the Secretary of State for War.

In 1872 the Mutiny Act was amended so as to admit of any militia regiment being attached to any army corps, and for that purpose to be deemed part of such army corps while so attached, but not to subject any one to a longer period, or to another area of service, or to any greater punishment, than otherwise he would have been liable to serve for, or be subject to.

A very important change was made by the enactment passed in 1873, whereby the period of service was extended from five to six years; and the enlistment and training of militia recruits were transferred to army officers, enabling them to sit upon the trial of militiamen when assembled for preliminary drill.

On the 11th August 1875, an Act was passed to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the militia of the United Kingdom, which Act was entitled "The Militia (Voluntary Enlistment) Act, 1875," which embraced all the provisions affecting the militia of the three kingdoms.

In 1876 various laws on army organisation were com-

pleted, with a view to bringing the army and auxiliary forces into closer connection. The United Kingdom was at this time divided into ten military districts, with 66 infantry sub-districts, together with cavalry and artillery sub-districts,—each sub-district being commanded by an army colonel.

On the 1st of January 1879, the system of permitting commanding officers of militia regiments to nominate sub-alterns for army commissions was discontinued, and after that date any subaltern officer who was recommended by his commanding officer as well fitted to hold a commission in the army could compete for a commission by an examination in military subjects, provided he was within a certain age, and had served two trainings with his regiment, and passed the prescribed examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, or to produce a certificate from one of the Universities.

In the present year (1881) great changes were introduced, after much discussion in Parliament, whereby the military forces of the country were brought still more closely into harmony. Each infantry sub-district was converted into a regimental district, consisting of a territorial regiment composed of four battalions—the two former belonging to the army, and the latter to the militia; the officers and men of the four battalions being interchangeable if necessary. These regiments will bear a territorial designation corresponding to the localities with which they are connected—the title “Regimental District” being substituted for that of “Sub-district,” hitherto used.

In regimental districts, where more than the requisite number of militia battalions exist, the surplus battalions will either be converted into artillery or engineers, or probably absorbed. In districts where only one battalion exists, it is intended to form another, if possible.

The militia battalions are to carry the same colours as the first and second battalions, without the devices and distinctions which specially refer to actions and campaigns granted in commemoration of their services.

Regiments which have not hitherto borne any special device will adopt a national badge as follows :—

English regiments,	.	.	.	.	A rose.
Scotch	„	.	.	.	A thistle.
Irish	„	.	.	.	A shamrock.
Welsh	„	.	.	.	A dragon.

The uniform of all the battalions of a territorial regiment will be the same, except in the case of some of the kilted regiments, where the militia battalions will wear trews. The letter “M” will be worn on the shoulder-strap of the militia battalions.

In order to establish a still closer connection between the line and the militia, the non-commissioned officers of the regimental district will be employed in raising and drilling the recruits both for the line and militia battalions; and at stations where the militia have their headquarters at the regimental depot, the recruits will be sent there immediately on enrolment, to undergo two months’ (63 days’) preliminary drill. No doubt this system may have a beneficial effect in inducing young lads to join the militia, with the intention of enlisting into the army when eligible as regards age, &c. ; but it is questionable if it will tend to increase the numbers and efficiency of the militia force.

In connection with the reorganisation of the military forces, an Act was passed to consolidate the laws affecting the army and reserve forces, entitled “Army Act, 1881;” and by Royal Warrant, dated October 1881, the following is enacted: that “Whereas under the provisions of the Army

Act, 1881, the expression 'corps' in that Act, unless the context otherwise requires, means, in the case of our Regular and Auxiliary forces (besides the bodies in the said Act mentioned), any such military body of the description therein mentioned, and also any such portion of our Regular forces as may from time to time be declared by our warrant to be a corps for the purposes of that Act, and also any other portion of our Regular or Auxiliary forces employed on any service and not attached to any corps, as before in the said Act defined; and whereas we deem it expedient to make declarations accordingly, our will and pleasure is that, without prejudice to the rights of men posted to corps thereby created, our warrant of the 29th of June 1881 be cancelled from the 27th day of September 1881, and we do hereby declare that on and after the last-mentioned date such military bodies, and such portions of our Regular and Auxiliary forces as are set forth in detail in the schedule to this our warrant, shall be deemed to be corps for the purposes of the Army Act, 1881."

The "corps" composed wholly of the Regular forces are the Household Cavalry, Cavalry of the Line, Artillery, Engineers, Foot Guards, Departmental and Colonial corps; and those composed partly of Regular and partly of Auxiliary forces are as follow, the list comprising 102, inclusive of the Rifle depot: the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), the King's (Liverpool Regiment), the Norfolk Regiment, the Lincolnshire Regiment, the Devonshire Regiment, the Suffolk Regiment, Prince Albert's Light Infantry (Somersetshire Regiment), the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), the East Yorkshire Regiment, the

Bedfordshire Regiment, the Leicestershire Regiment, the Royal Irish Regiment, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the Cheshire Regiment, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the South Wales Borderers, the King's Own Borderers, the Cameronians (Scotch Rifles), the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire Regiment, the Worcestershire Regiment, the East Lancashire Regiment, the East Surrey Regiment, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) the Border Regiment, the Royal Sussex Regiment, the Hampshire Regiment, the South Staffordshire Regiment, the Dorsetshire Regiment, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), the Welsh Regiment, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, the Essex Regiment, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment), the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the Northamptonshire Regiment, Princess Charlotte of Wales (Berkshire Regiment), the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment), the King's Light Infantry (Shropshire Regiment), the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), the Manchester Regiment, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), the York and Lancaster Regiment, the Durham Light Infantry, the Highland Light Infantry, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), the Gordon Highlanders, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, the Royal Irish Rifles, Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Connaught Rangers, Princess Louise's Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), the Royal Munster Fusiliers, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade.

The officers and men belonging to the militia are bound to assemble when called upon for the annual training, which is usually for a period of twenty-seven days; but this may be extended, by order of her Majesty, for a period not exceeding fifty-six days in each year, including the time such regiment may have been called out.

In case of imminent national danger, or of great emergency, her Majesty may order the whole or any part of the militia to be drawn out and embodied, and give all necessary directions for their assembling and otherwise (the cause being first communicated to Parliament; or if not assembled, declared in Council, and notified by proclamation). Upon the embodiment, the militia regiments become part of the army, and all orders become applicable to them the same as to other branches of the service.

During the Crimean war, almost every militia regiment in the United Kingdom was embodied, several regiments having extended their services to serve out of the country, some of which were quartered in the Mediterranean stations, at which time militia commanding officers gave every facility to the men belonging to their regiments to enlist into the regular army.

Several militia regiments were again embodied during the time of the Indian Mutiny.

With reference to militiamen volunteering for service in the army, it is interesting to note the numbers who have enlisted during the last seven years:—

1874,	.	.	.	.	.	5293
1875,	.	.	.	.	.	4914
1876,	.	.	.	.	.	9201
1877,	.	.	.	.	.	9223
1878,	.	.	.	.	.	7748
1879,	.	.	.	.	.	7175
1880,	.	.	.	.	.	7949

Of the above number about 43 per cent have joined the line battalions of their district.

The establishment of the militia for 1880-81 was 130,444, while the actual enrolled strength amounted to 122,089.

As a defensive force, the militia may be proudly considered a most valuable and reliable institution, and in time of war it is always ready to supply a large number of volunteers for the regular army. It may therefore be safely stated that the old constitutional force of the militia is the backbone of the army.

CHAPTER II.

1588-1783.

FIRST NOTICE OF EDINBURGH COUNTY MILITIA—SOUTH FENCIBLES
RAISED AT DALKEITH—REGIMENTAL ORDERS CHARACTERISTIC
OF THE TIME — DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH ORDERED TO DEFEND
WEST COAST—ENCAMPMENT AT WEST BARNES—QUARTERED AT
MUSSELBURGH—DISBANDED.

THE first notice of militia connected with the county of
1588. Edinburgh appears to have been in the year 1588,
when it is recorded in the 'Edinburgh Magazine' that "on the 24th of May of that year the Town Council of Edinburgh ordered 200 men belonging to the county militia to join the King's army on the march to Dumfries; and they provided the necessary money for their support."

It is subsequently mentioned in the same journal, that on the 11th of June of this year, "Lord Bothwell, Sheriff of Edinburgh, having appointed the county militia to be mustered on the Borough Moor, the Town Council, to prevent the damage to the tenants, purchased Bothwell's right at the expense of two hundred pounds Scottish money."

No further account is given in connection with such a force until the year 1778, when a regiment of Fencibles

was raised, which would appear to have a connecting-link with the future history of the militia regiment associated with the county of Edinburgh. Before proceeding, therefore, with the account of the Edinburgh Regiment of militia, it may be of interest to notice briefly the existence of this Fencible regiment.

From authentic records which have been preserved at Dalkeith House, it appears this regiment or corps, 1778.

which was designated "The South Fencibles," was raised at Dalkeith on the 10th April 1778, and furnished from the counties of Edinburgh, Berwick, Haddington, Linlithgow, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Dumfries. It was commanded by his Grace Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, and consisted of ten companies, including a grenadier and a light company. This regiment was required to serve only in Scotland, except in time of invasion. A list of the officers who served in the South Fencibles is given in the Appendix.¹

Some very peculiar orders, characteristic of the time, frequently occur in the regimental order book. For 1779. instance, the following is of constant occurrence: "Church to-morrow as usual; the men well drest and powderd." Several others are very quaint. The following order is dated 12th February 1779: "The soldiers on their return from exercise shall take off their gaiters in the barracks, and no man ever to be seen with his gaiters but when on duty." In the following "garrison order," it is stated with reference to the French prisoners, to whom allusion is made for the first time: "As a number of French prisoners are expected into the Castle immediately, one sergeant, one corporal, and twelve privates are to mount the Butts Guard till further orders. An officer of the South Fencible regiment to see that the prisoners

¹ Appendix, Table A.

are duly and properly furnished with provisions and other necessaries."

In a regimental order dated 3d April 1779, the commanding officer of the regiment says "he expects
1779. to see the companies accoutred in a soldier-like manner: any man whose hair will make a *que* of 15 inches will be provided with such."

In September of the same year it is noted that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers sent a memorial to the King (George III.), offering to serve his Majesty in any part of Great Britain; to which a reply was received stating that his Majesty was pleased to express his approbation of their zeal for the service.

On the 4th July 1780, in a general order, it is recorded
1780. that General Mackay directed his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch to undertake the defence of the west coast from Kirkcudbright to Glasgow and Dumbarton.

On the 3d February 1782, the regiment received orders
1782. to march from Glasgow to Edinburgh, there to be quartered.

On the 17th May the following general order was published: "His Majesty has been pleased to grant his free pardon to all deserters who may surrender themselves before the 17th June next, to any regiment except the militia of England." In respect of which the Duke advised all such soldiers as may at any time before their enlistment in this regiment have had any dealings with any recruiting sergeant, to acquaint him of it, that they may get a proper certificate which will prevent any future claim upon them after the regiment is reduced.

A very important general order is notified in the order-book of the regiment, bearing date the 18th July of this year, to the following effect: "His Majesty having been pleased to signify to Lieutenant-General Mackay to order



UNIFORM of a PRIVATE, South Fencibles.
Copied from an old painting.

SCOTT & FERGUSON, EDINB.

1000 infantry to be encamped in North Britain, eight companies of the South Fencible Regiment and two companies of the Sutherland Fencible Regiment are to compose the said camp at West Barns, under the command of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who is hereby appointed to take the command of the troops on the east coast, including three troops of 1st Dragoons at Haddington, 21st Regiment of Foot at Dunbar. Lieutenant Christie of the South Fencible Regiment is appointed to act as Deputy-Commissary.

"The strictest order and regularity is to be observed ; all plundering, marauding, cutting down trees, killing and destroying game, breaking down fences, are forbidden, on pain of the severest punishment. The utmost decency to be observed on Sundays."

A peculiar order dated 31st July states: "His Grace orders the hut of Agnes Graham at West Barns camp to be pulled down, *for suffering soldiers to run in debt for drink more than their daily substance could pay.*"

The camp broke up on 9th October, and the regiment marched to Musselburgh, when the following order was issued: "No soldier is to go above one and a half miles from quarters ; any going to Edinburgh, Dalkeith, or Prestonpans, are not to think themselves harshly treated if they should receive immediate corporal punishment, as the Duke is determined not to pardon any man upon any account who shall be guilty of that offence."

The following general order was published on 11th March: "Lieutenant-General Mackay being informed
1783. that a mistaken idea has circulated amongst the men of the Fencible regiments—that as the preliminaries of peace are signed, they are entitled to demand their discharge—you are hereby directed to explain to the men of your regiment, that though the preliminaries are signed, the

definitive treaty is not, though expected daily ; and that whenever it is, they will be dismissed of course ; that in the meantime they are as much soldiers as ever ; and that the General expects they will not disgrace their past good behaviour by any improper conduct in the short time of their service that yet remains."

The regiment was disbanded at Dalkeith on the 1st April 1783, having been embodied for more than five years.

CHAPTER III.

1797-1802.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT TO RAISE MILITIA BY BALLOT—EXEMPTIONS FROM SERVICE—DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH APPOINTED TO COMMAND 10TH NORTH BRITISH MILITIA—EARL OF HOME APPOINTED LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—MARCH TO DUMFRIES—MOVE TO GLASGOW—FAREWELL ORDER BY GENERAL DRUMMOND—ORDER FOR DISBANDMENT—COMPLIMENTARY ORDER FROM HIS MAJESTY.

AN interval of nearly fourteen years having elapsed before the passing of the Militia Act, no connecting records are to be found between the South Fencibles and the 10th North British Militia, further than that his Grace Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, was afterwards appointed colonel of the latter regiment, and the headquarters again established at Dalkeith.

In the month of February 1797, a regiment of volunteers, designated 2d Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, was instituted, and appears to have been kept up until the formation of the militia in the following year. This regiment was also commanded by his Grace Henry, Duke of Buccleuch. No records of this regiment seem to have been preserved; and the mere fact of its existence was learned from letters found in Dalkeith House addressed to

his Grace from some of the officers of the regiment, recommending men who had served in it to be allowed to continue their service in the militia. A copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the heritors of the county of Mid-Lothian, urging the necessity for raising a corps of volunteers at this time, will be found in the Appendix.¹

In order further to strengthen our defences against the expected attack of the French, an Act of Parliament was passed in July 1797,² authorising a force of 6000 militia to be raised by ballot in Scotland. This Act, among other requirements, ordered the lieutenants of counties to cause lists to be furnished to the schoolmasters of all men resident in their respective parishes, between the ages of nineteen and twenty-three years; these lists were affixed to the church-doors, which specified the particular days on which the deputy-lieutenants would meet to hear claims for exemption. From these lists it was provided that the King in Council should determine the quotas for the several counties, and the regiments into which they were to be distributed; a ballot for the requisite number of men was then to take place. In the event of sufficient volunteers offering their services for the militia, no ballot was to take place. The men would be accepted at any age, if fit for service. The following were exempted from militia service: Men serving in the army or on half-pay, professors of the universities, clergymen, schoolmasters, articled clerks, apprentices, seafaring men, and all who had two children born in lawful wedlock. Any person balloted for was allowed to provide a substitute of any age, if fit for service. All who were enrolled were required to serve during the time of the war, and until one month after the general peace was proclaimed. It was further provided that the militia could not be ordered out of Scotland, and that no man could then be transferred

¹ Appendices, Nos. I. and II.

² 37 George III. cap. 103.

to the regular army. They had the privilege of engaging in any trade, in any town, without paying the usual fees then exacted.¹

The appointment of the officers was vested in the Crown for field-officers, and that of the other officers in the lieutenants of counties.

It is recorded that the passing of this Act produced great discontent among the people of Scotland, especially in the western border counties, where marked signs were exhibited of the dislike the people had to its introduction. So strongly was dissatisfaction expressed throughout the country, that the Solicitor-General and others were of opinion that it would be advisable to suspend the Act. However, the Lord Advocate and other influential persons in Scotland did not approve of thus yielding to the spirit of rebellion, and at their recommendation the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland obtained a force of 3000 regulars from England to aid in preserving order. These disturbances appear to have ceased almost as suddenly as they arose.

The counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, and Berwick, which furnished the quotas for the 10th North British Regiment, seem to have offered little opposition to the Militia Act. One case, however, is recorded of rather a serious nature, which occurred at Tranent on 29th August 1797.²

By letter from Mr Secretary Henry Dundas, dated War Office, 10th March 1798, his Grace Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, was designated by his Majesty colonel of the 10th North British Regiment of Militia, to be composed of men appointed by ballot, under the Act of the last and present session of Parliament, from the counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, and Berwick. His Grace

¹ Appendix, No. III.

² Appendix, No. IV.

accepted the commission, and remained in command of the regiment until it was disbanded after the peace of Amiens, on the 26th April 1802.

Alexander, Earl of Home (his Grace's son-in-law), was appointed lieutenant-colonel by his Majesty.

A list of the officers who served in the 10th North British Regiment is given in the Appendix,¹ many of whom afterwards received commissions in the 51st Regiment of Edinburgh Militia.

The strength of the regiment under the different Orders of Council, during the period of its embodiment, was as follows :—

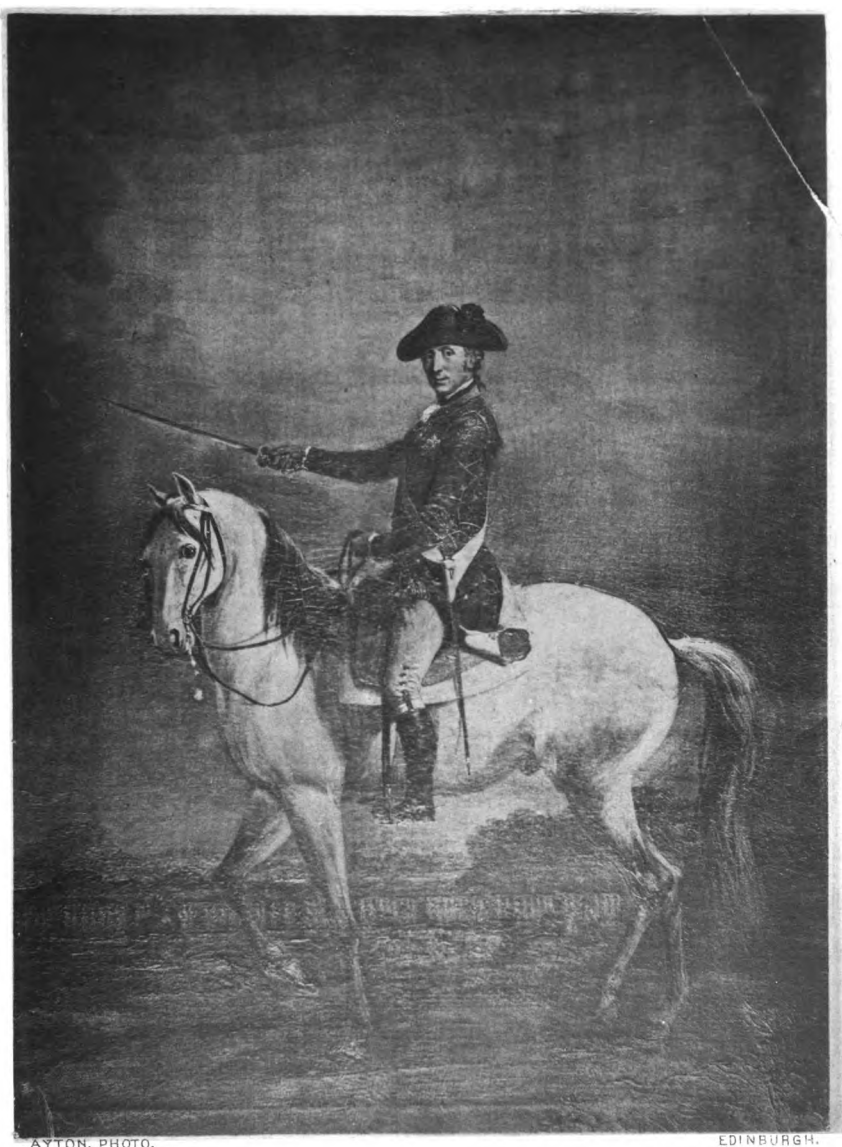
Quotas from	No. of Men.
Edinburgh (county),	230
Do. (city),	83
Linlithgowshire,	74
Haddingtonshire,	144
Berwickshire,	153
Total,	<hr/> 684

On the 18th September, the regiment, under the command of Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, was reviewed in Dalkeith Park by Major-General Vyse, commanding the Southern Division of troops in Scotland. Four days after this (the first General's inspection), an order was received from Lieutenant-General Sir R. Abercromby, K.C.B., commanding the forces in North Britain, for the regiment to march from Dalkeith to Dumfries in two divisions, there to be quartered.

It may be interesting to give a short description of this march, as related in the marching returns of the period :—

On the 4th October the first division, consisting of 186 men, marched from Dalkeith to Peebles, a distance of more than twenty miles, in five and a half hours.

¹ Appendix, Table B.



COLONEL, HENRY, DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH K.G.

(FROM A PAINTING IN DALKEITH HOUSE.)

5th October.—Marched to Drumelzier, Bield Inn, and Crook Inn, 17 miles, in four and a half hours. The division crossed the Tweed by wading the ford, and were billeted on the farmers in the neighbourhood, two, four, and five miles distant from each other.

6th October.—Marched to Moffat, fifteen miles, in four hours. The division halted here the following day (Sunday), and on Monday, 8th October, marched to Dumfries, twenty-one miles, in six hours.

The second division marched by the same route, starting on the 6th October, and arriving on the 10th.

From the half-yearly return of quarters, dated Dumfries, 1st December, it is recorded that the eight companies of the regiment were quartered in the town and village of Bridge End, with this remark: "The men in general are pretty well accommodated; regimental guards only are mounted; the beef being from 4d. to 5d. per lb. of 16 oz.; mutton, from 4½d. to 5½d. per lb. of 16 oz."

The following were ordered to be the winter-quarters of the ten regiments of North British Militia for the year :—

1st Regiment or Argyle,	Paisley.
2d " Ross,	Banff.
3d " Lanark,	Ayr.
4th " Dumfries,	Dalkeith.
5th " Fife,	Perth.
6th " Aberdeen,	Montrose.
7th " Ayr,	Linlithgow.
8th " Forfar,	Glasgow.
9th " Perth,	Stirling.
10th " Edinburgh,	Dumfries.

The regimental order-book of this period being missing, the duties and daily routine of the regiment during their stay in Dumfries cannot be accurately related. It is recorded, however, that a certain number of officers were granted leave of absence from the 28th October till the

10th of April 1799, and furloughs were granted to the men during this period at the rate of three per company.

By general order, dated 17th March 1799, a detachment, consisting of one subaltern officer, one sergeant, two corporals, and eighteen privates, was directed to march to Portpatrick to assist the civil authorities in preserving the peace.

About this time a general order was issued to discontinue the use of hair-powder, and forbidding the practice of wearing queues.

In the month of May, Lieutenant-General Sir R. Abercromby resigned his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in North Britain, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Clanricarde.

During the winter months all infantry regiments were ordered to learn gun-drill, and for this purpose two field-guns were sent to each militia regiment.

In the beginning of this year hats were abolished throughout the service for infantry regiments, and caps ordered to be worn instead. A regimental button was placed in the centre of the cockade of each cap, except for men belonging to the grenadier companies, who wore a grenade instead.

On the 27th March the regiment received orders to march to Ayr in four divisions, furnishing detachments for Newtown, Wallacetown, and Stranraer, the detachments stationed at Wigtown and Port-William being relieved by the Nottinghamshire militia; and on the 5th June two companies were ordered to proceed to Greenock, furnishing a detachment to Port-Glasgow.

By general order, dated Edinburgh, 8th April, "a detachment, consisting of one subaltern, one sergeant, two corporals and four *stout* men per company," was appointed to practise the field-guns attached to the regiment three

hours daily, until found fit for artillery duty. About this time it is recorded the regiment was inspected by Major-General Drummond.

On the 27th December an order was issued directing that, on the 1st of January 1801, every regiment and corps in the service should display the new colours upon the union of Great Britain and Ireland taking place, and a royal salute to be fired by the artillery and a *feu de joie* by the infantry, in celebration of the event.

From the regimental order-book of this period, which has been preserved, an order, dated Ayr, 29th May, 1801. directs a long roll to be beaten at six o'clock the following morning, when the whole of the men, including those permitted to sleep in the town, were to parade in waistcoats, or old coats, and to be marched by an officer of each company to the sea-beach to bathe. On Sundays all the men were ordered to wear their pantaloons.

On the 4th June the garrison of Ayr assembled on the South Links with the battalion guns of the North British Militia, and after firing three volleys, were formed in open square to hear his Majesty's orders read relative to the late General Sir R. Abercromby and the occurrences in Egypt.

The following style of regimental orders, which occur frequently, being highly characteristic of the period, are extracted *verbatim*: "Parade to-morrow at the usual hour. John Henry Rose is appointed to take charge of, and is to be obeyed as master of, the band of music. Officers are requested to see that there is no blue colour in the pipeclay for cleaning the pantaloons of the men."

"Men to parade with firelocks well flinted," or "with drivers firmly fixed."

"A field-day to-morrow, the company to perform maneuvers (*sic*) according to the book."

"The companies to fire four rounds of ball-cartridge per

man, the best of the single shots to have a reward of 5s., and those whose pieces miss fire to be sent for three days to drill."

On the 10th July the regiment was ordered to parade for the inspection of General Drummond, the men to appear in their new clothing—white cloth breeches and black cloth gaiters to be worn—and to be furnished with twelve rounds of blank cartridge; light company, twenty rounds.

The men were permitted, during the harvest season, to assist the farmers, according to the regulations then in force.

A garrison order of 14th July directs the 10th Regiment of Militia to relieve the 3d Dragoons upon the town guard on the following day, and continue to furnish that guard till further orders.

The companies quartered at Ayr were ordered to march to Glasgow in two divisions on the 20th and 21st July. Officers commanding companies were requested to issue subsistence to their men for the day previous to that of marching, and during the march full pay of one shilling to each private daily. "The companies to be ready to march at 4 A.M. Ensign Gordon to take charge of the battalion guns on the march."

In garrison orders dated Glasgow, 21st July, the 10th or Edinburgh Regiment of North British Militia is directed to relieve the different guards throughout the town mounted by the 9th or Royal Perth Militia, at seven o'clock in the evening. The detail for these guards consisted of 2 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 7 corporals, 1 drummer, and 80 privates.

In Glasgow barracks a separate room was set apart for the accommodation of six married men, whose wives were to be employed in cooking, and cleaning the barrack-rooms. Field-days appear to have taken place every second day while the regiment was in Glasgow, at which parades the officers were directed to have their *hair dressed with powder*.

The regiment was inspected on the 10th August by Major-General Sir James Erskine St Clair, Bart.,¹ the following regimental order being published for information that evening: "The commanding officer has much satisfaction in communicating to the regiment that Major-General Sir James Erskine St Clair expressed the fullest approbation of the good appearance, steadiness, and correctness of the regiment when under arms this day, and of the exactness of their movements in column and in line."

The regiment was again inspected on the 24th August by Major-General Drummond—the men being ordered to appear in clean linen pantaloons, with their firelocks flinted. The General afterwards directed the commanding officer to express his entire approbation of the steadiness of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, as also their soldier-like appearance at the review.

A general order was issued on 26th August directing every regiment of infantry to have constantly in its possession four good flints for each man, together with 60 rounds of ball-cartridges, which every soldier is to carry upon service. On the following day an escort, consisting of one *careful* sergeant and four privates, was ordered to proceed to the Canongate of Edinburgh to receive over artillery horses for the use of the regiment, and to escort them to Glasgow.

On the 5th October a regimental *morning* order was issued announcing to the regiment that preliminaries of peace had been signed on the 1st inst. between Great Britain and France, and cautioning the men against being misled as to the time at which by the Militia Act they were entitled to be discharged, as every militiaman has taken an oath to serve for the space of one calendar month from the end of the war, which is not to be considered concluded

¹ Afterwards second Earl of Rosslyn, having succeeded his uncle the celebrated Lord Chancellor.

until the treaty has been ratified by both Governments. On this evening the picket was ordered to be increased to 100 rank and file, under the command of a captain and three subalterns. The barrack-windows were illuminated from seven till ten o'clock, and no one was permitted out of barracks after "retreat" had sounded.

On the 8th October the regiment was inspected by Major-General Drummond, each man being furnished with six rounds, and the guns with eight rounds, of blank ammunition.

The following garrison order was issued on 19th December :—

"HEADQUARTERS, GLASGOW,
19th December 1801.

"Parole—'Buccleuch.'

"Countersign—'Edinburgh.'

"Major-General Drummond cannot quit the North British Staff without expressing his entire approbation of the 10th or Edinburgh North British Militia, which has been for some time past under his immediate orders at Glasgow. He begs to return his best thanks in particular to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, the field-officers and officers, for their zeal and attention; and the non-commissioned officers and privates for their regularity and soldier-like conduct. The Major-General will at all times feel himself happy in the honour of having so fine a corps under his command, whether his Majesty is pleased to employ him at home or abroad."

About this time the daily regimental orders indicate that notice of disembodiment will shortly be notified: for instance, on the 26th December, "officers are directed to inspect their companies in the barrack-rooms, *without being required to attend general parades;*" and further, "the com-

manding officer urges the men to continue to preserve to the last the good character they have so deservedly attained while quartered in the town of Glasgow."

The following general order, dated Headquarters, Edinburgh, 16th December, issued by Lieutenant-General Richard Vyse, Commanding his Majesty's forces, castles, forts, and barracks in North Britain, was addressed to the officer commanding the Edinburgh militia, Glasgow:—

"You are hereby directed to order the Edinburgh Regiment of Militia under your command in Glasgow Barracks to march from thence to Musselburgh, Fisherrow, and Inveresk, where they are to be quartered till further orders."

The regiment to march in three divisions:—

1st division on Saturday, 2d January 1802,	Airdrie.
„ Sunday, 3d „ .	Halt.
„ Monday, 4th „ .	Midcalder.
„ Tuesday, 5th „ .	Musselburgh, &c.

The remaining divisions following by the same route.

The 1st division left Glasgow as directed on 2d January, 1802. taking with them the guns of the Argyleshire Regiment as well as their own, for Leith Fort.

The officers had permission to wear either boots or *half-boots* during the march, but in passing through Edinburgh they were desired to wear their long cloth gaiters and shoes.

On the 6th January the headquarters arrived in the Canongate, where they appear to have met with an unwelcome reception from the billet-master, which led to the case being represented by the commanding officer to the Lord Provost of the city.

During the short stay of the regiment in the royal burgh of Musselburgh, the parades and duties appear to have been light, an occasional field-day being held in Dalkeith Park.

Strict orders were issued forbidding the men from going more than a mile and a half from their quarters. The patrols of the 4th Regiment of Militia,¹ then quartered at Dalkeith, had orders to confine any men found there without a pass; and if found in the streets after tattoo, whether on pass or not, were to be made prisoners. Similar orders were given to the Edinburgh Regiment with regard to the men of the 4th Regiment.

By War Office circular, dated 9th April, the King was pleased to sign orders for the disbanding of the 10th Regiment of the Militia in Scotland (the adjutant, sergeant-major, twenty-nine sergeants, and twelve drummers being excepted, who were retained on permanent service and on full pay till further orders).

The Secretary of State for War was commanded by his Majesty to express to the Duke of Buccleuch the very great satisfaction he has received from the *exemplary and meritorious* services of the regiment under his Grace's command; and that his Majesty was pleased to grant the following allowances to the officers and men on the disbandment of the corps—viz., to each captain, subaltern, and staff officer (the adjutant and paymaster excepted) an allowance equal to two months' pay; and to each non-commissioned officer, drummer, and private, a bounty equal to fourteen days' pay. The men received on disbandment six months' compensation in lieu of clothing, and were permitted to take with them their knapsacks, old clothing, caps, and other articles. The sick were ordered to be subsisted by the adjutant until they were sufficiently recovered to travel to their homes.

Instructions were issued by order of Lieutenant-General Vyse, commanding in Scotland, directing the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition in possession of the regiment to be

¹ Dumfries Militia.



UNIFORM of a PRIVATE, North British Militia.
Copied from an old painting.

SCOTT & FERNUSON. EDINB.

deposited in Edinburgh Castle ; the adjutant, sergeants, and drummers ordered to be retained, were to be stationed near the place where the arms, &c., were deposited, the selection of their quarters being left to the discretion of the commanding officer.

In transmitting the foregoing instructions, the General concludes with the following remarks: "I am perfectly sensible that no individual praise can increase that satisfaction which your Grace and the regiment under your command must at this moment so fully and so completely derive from those well-deserved acknowledgments which you have received from your sovereign and the hereditary legislators and representatives of your country ; yet, having had the honour of commanding in North Britain almost ever since the first formation of your regiment, and having seen its daily progress to its present state of discipline and improvement, I beg leave to add to the general approbation my humble tribute of applause, and the grateful offering of my thanks for that general and exemplary good-conduct of which I have now so long been a witness, and which convinces me that if any presumptuous enemy, as has often threatened during the course of the last war, had dared to invade our coasts or to disturb the tranquillity of this happy country, that the North British Militia would have nobly emulated the glorious conduct of their brave countrymen on the plains of Aboukir and Alexandria."

The last full parade of the regiment took place at Musselburgh on Monday, 18th April, when the vote of thanks of both Houses of Parliament to the whole army was read to the troops.

From the regimental order-book it is recorded that the 10th North British Regiment was finally disbanded at Dalkeith on the 26th April 1802.

CHAPTER IV.

1802-1807.

DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH INSTRUCTED TO RAISE A BATTALION OF MILITIA — EDINBURGH MILITIA EMBODIED — BRIGADE QUARTERED AT MUSSELBURGH—COMPLIMENTARY ORDER RESPECTING THE COMMAND OF THE BRIGADE UNDER THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH — MARCHING DRILL — GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL — SEVERE SENTENCES — LETTER FROM EARL OF ROSSLYN — DETACHMENT FOR DUTY OVER FRENCH PRISONERS AT GREEN-LAW — STRINGENT ORDERS FOR THE DETACHMENT AT GREEN-LAW—MARCH TO DUNBAR—VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR BY LINE REGIMENTS.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Edinburgh, received a circular letter, 1802. dated Downing Street, 15th July, from Lord Hobart, transmitting a copy of an Act passed in the late session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to raise and establish a Militia Force in Scotland," calling his Grace's attention to that part of the Act which relates to the establishment of the battalion of which the county of Edinburgh is to furnish the quota therein specified, and instructing him to take the necessary steps for its formation.

In conformity with these instructions, his Grace, after communicating with the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, submitted to Lord Hobart, on the 5th August, for the approval

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when orders were issued for the immediate embodiment of the militia.

The Edinburgh militia was embodied on the 11th April of this year, and continued so till the 3d of April 1815. The quota for the county assembled at Dalkeith, and that for the city at Musselburgh. The arms and accoutrements, together with the old colours, were issued from the Castle. The men received pay at the rate of one shilling per diem, and in addition, a daily allowance of three-halfpence for *small beer*, and were paid weekly, pay being allowed from the date of the warrant (12th March), but retained by the captains of companies to provide for necessaries and other articles. In a regimental order of 13th May, it is directed that the regiment is to parade in their new clothing, and the men to have their hair well *pomatum'd* and neatly tied.

A general order of the 2d June directs all officers of every regiment in North Britain to provide themselves with camp equipage, and to be ready to take the field at the shortest notice. On the 9th June the following general order appears:—

“Lieutenant-General Vyse most earnestly recommends to the officers of the North British Militia that, in complying with the general order of the 2d instant, they do not encumber themselves with any unnecessary articles of camp equipage. He recommends a horseman’s round tent for each officer, which may be carried, with a camp-bed, stool, &c. &c., together with a portmanteau of a tolerable size, upon one horse, and is as much as one officer ought to take into the field.”

A letter dated 21st June, addressed to Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, intimated to his Grace that the regiment would be encamped at Musselburgh on the 29th instant, forming part of the Scotch brigade ordered to assemble

there. In the absence of Major-General Sir James Erskine St Clair, the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch. Captain and Adjutant Campbell of the Dumfries militia was appointed brigade-major.

A Horse Guards order, dated 1st July, gives full instructions respecting the duties and rate of pay of soldiers employed on working-parties. Subaltern officers were to receive four shillings per day in addition to their military pay.

In conveying these instructions to the troops, his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief desired that it should be thoroughly understood that, except for the performance of such duties at sieges, or in some special cases, no such gratuity was to be granted or claimed by working-parties.

The following general order is dated, Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Edinburgh, 12th July :—

“In order more forcibly to impress a due sense of the humane and gracious instance of his Majesty's consideration and clemency, as expressed in the letter from the Judge Advocate-General of the 8th instant, Lieutenant-General Vyse hereby directs that all deserters from the different regiments of North British Militia now in confinement, and who have been guilty of no other crime but the act of desertion, shall be forthwith released, after the above-mentioned letter and these orders, together with the Articles of War against desertion, shall have been read to the said deserters at the head of the different regiments they respectively belong to, when assembled under arms for that purpose.

“But at the same time that Lieutenant-General Vyse is happy to record this gracious instance of his Majesty's royal clemency, it is likewise his duty to inform the several regiments of North British Militia that, should any soldier prove so unfeeling or depraved as, in contempt of that indulgence which his Majesty has thus graciously extended

to the whole, to desert from the regiment he belongs to, after the date of these orders, that such soldier must expect to meet with the utmost severity of the law; for the more speedy and effectual execution of which, the general court-martial assembled at this place on the 27th ultimo is not yet dissolved.

"The deserters from the North British Militia now in confinement in Edinburgh Castle, are hereby ordered to be marched prisoners to their respective regiments, at the head of which they are to be released as above directed.

(Signed)

"ALEXR. MACKAY,
D.-A.-General."

Another general order, dated Edinburgh, 17th July, with reference to the appointment of Major-General Sir James St Clair Erskine to command the troops encamped at Musselburgh, is worthy of notice, being highly complimentary to the colonel of the 10th North British Regiment. It is as follows:—

"In communicating this appointment to the whole of his Majesty's troops in North Britain, Lieutenant-General Vyse thinks it his first duty to request Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch to accept of his sincerest thanks for that unremitting zeal, activity, and attention which his Grace has so judiciously exerted ever since the above-mentioned brigade has been formed under his orders, to promote the welfare, discipline, and comfort of the officers and soldiers under his command; and, in the next, to express in the strongest terms he can, his most perfect approbation of the general good order, regularity, and cheerful obedience which has been displayed, and which reflects so much credit on all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers composing the brigade."

On 28th July important orders were issued from the

Horse Guards, giving instructions to the troops in the event of their being suddenly ordered to march and assemble on any named point.

About this time Scotland was divided into four military districts—viz :

I. Northern district (comprising ten counties), headquarters at Aberdeen, under Major-General Marquis of Huntly.

II. Centre district (seven counties), headquarters at Dundee, under Brigadier-General Donald M'Donald.

III. Western district (seven counties), headquarters at Glasgow, under Major-General W. Wemyss.

IV. Southern district (eight counties), headquarters at Musselburgh and West Barns—the former under Major-General Sir James St Clair Erskine, and latter under Major-General Don.

Great attention appears to have been directed to marching-drill about this time, as will be seen from the following extract from a brigade order:—

“The adjutants are desired to adjust their *plumets* for the regulating of the cadence in the three different times. The sergeant-major, 1 sergeant per company, and the fugalmen are to assemble every day at 2 o'clock, to practise the time and length of pace, and the manner of taking up ground and distance.”

On the 5th October a brigade order directed that the bat-horses should be loaded and accustomed to carry a certain weight. An order was also issued forbidding the smoking of tobacco in tents.

On the 7th November the regiment returned to Dalkeith—one company proceeding to Newbattle, and one company to Lasswade,—the men being billeted in the town. Temporary barracks were at this time erected at Lugton, near Dalkeith, where the several companies were quartered

On the 30th April the following brigade order appears:—

The brigade was inspected by General the Earl of Moira during the month of April, who expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of the several regiments.

“Officers will appear at all parades in white breeches and long military boots, the blue pantaloons to be laid aside until further orders.” In regimental orders of 1st June, “Lieutenant Colman is appointed to do duty as second adjutant, and to be obeyed as such.” From the orders of this period, muster-parade appears to have been held on the 24th day of the month, and not on the last day, as is now the custom in the service.

"The commanding officer desires that in future no non-commissioned officer, drummer, or private man shall wear upon parade any *false frills* or *dickies*; and officers commanding companies will pay particular attention that this order is put into execution."

The following regimental order is dated 23d July:—

¹ Spelt thus in the order-book.

“ Andrew Sinclair, late sergeant in the light company of the Edinburgh regiment of militia, having been tried by a *regimental* court-martial for absenting himself from quarters without leave, was sentenced to receive 500 lashes ; but, in consideration of his former services and good conduct, the commanding officer of the regiment has been induced to pardon him, and in this instance to depart from what may be considered as his strict duty, out of compassion for the father of the prisoner (now holding a commission in his Majesty's service). The colonel hopes that this act of lenity will be an incitement to more regular conduct for the future.”

On the 16th August the command of the brigade devolves on his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, during the absence of the major-general.

On the 20th November, Sergeant-major George Hume is appointed lieutenant in the regiment, and the assistant sergeant-major appointed sergeant-major.

A regimental order about this time notifies that the non-commissioned officers and men who receive passes, are to pay fourpence for them when granted for less than three days, and sixpence for more than three days.

In consequence of the major-general commanding having observed that his Majesty's orders relative to the wearing of hair-powder had not been attended to by the Edinburgh regiment, a regimental order of 13th December directs that the officers are at all times to appear properly powdered when dressed in uniform ; and the first and second sergeant-majors, drum-major, band, drummers, and fifers, will continue to wear powder till further orders. Owing to the severity of the weather, the general directs that the sentries are to be relieved every hour ; and permission is given to field-officers of the picket to relieve them every half-hour in case of a severe storm during the night.

On the 11th January 1805, the headquarters of the brigade were removed from Inveresk to Dalkeith, from 1805. which place the orders appear to have been issued until the 1st October.

The following letter is published in brigade orders of 3d March :—

“ HEADQUARTERS, DALKEITH,
3d March 1805.

“ Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn to Colonel his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, and by his Grace's desire to be copied into the orderly-books of the several regiments composing the Musselburgh brigade :

“ DALKEITH, 27th February 1805.

“ MY LORD,—Before the brigade which I had lately the honour to command shall have passed from the charge of your Grace into the hands of any other general officer, I must entreat your Grace to take an opportunity in orders of notifying the regret I feel in relinquishing a trust, in the discharge of which I have upon all occasions received the most cordial assistance and the most effectual support from all under my direction.

“ The good behaviour of the men, the careful attention of the officers, as well to the interior economy of these corps as to the precision of their exercises in the field, and the cheerful subordination of all ranks to the most rigid rules of the profession, to which they were neither reconciled by habit nor attached by the hope of advantage, entitle them to my warmest thanks.

“ The unremitting zeal which the superior officers have shown for the public service, and the order with which every suggestion has been adopted and every idea executed, claim from me the most grateful acknowledgments and remembrance. I have no doubt that the exact discipline

which all have co-operated in establishing, and the marked military spirit which has animated the exertions of these regiments, will distinguish them, and justify the high character which, in the strict truth and duty, I have thought myself bound to ascribe to them, and upon which those who may hereafter succeed to the command can confidently depend.—I have the honour to be your Grace's most faithful and most obedient servant,

(Signed) "ROSSLYN."

The following regimental order regarding the dress of officers was issued on 16th March 1805:—

"Notwithstanding the orders which have been repeatedly issued with regard to the dress of the officers, many deviations have been lately observed by the commanding officer. He is therefore under the necessity of again reminding them of part of those orders:—

"White cloth breeches, with long black top-boots. Black leather stocks, with a small part only, if any, of the shirt-collar to be seen above the stock, is to be considered as the proper dress of the regiment. Blue cloth pantaloons with short boots will, however, be allowed to be worn at all times, except on Sundays and brigade field-days.

"The wearing of black silk handkerchiefs, slips of black muslin or crape, round the neck, white pantaloons with short boots, or long boots with blue pantaloons, are to be considered as deviations from order, and must be discontinued.

"For the future, the officers of the light company are to conform strictly in all respects to this order, notwithstanding any understood former indulgence to the contrary."

By an order dated Adjutant-General's Office, Edinburgh, 27th April, the Musselburgh brigade was ordered to furnish the detachment for duty over the prisoners at

Greenlaw,¹ near Penicuik, till further orders, consisting of 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 9 sergeants, 3 drummers, 130 rank and file. The Forfar militia appear to have been the first detailed for this duty.

About this time several men of the regiment volunteered for service in the army: those for the 79th and 94th Regiments were sent to Stirling under Lieutenant Sawyer; and those for the 15th Regiment were marched to Lauder under Ensign Stevens.

A regimental order dated 9th May, notifies that after the 15th instant no men will be allowed to enlist into the army, according to the terms of an Act of Parliament.

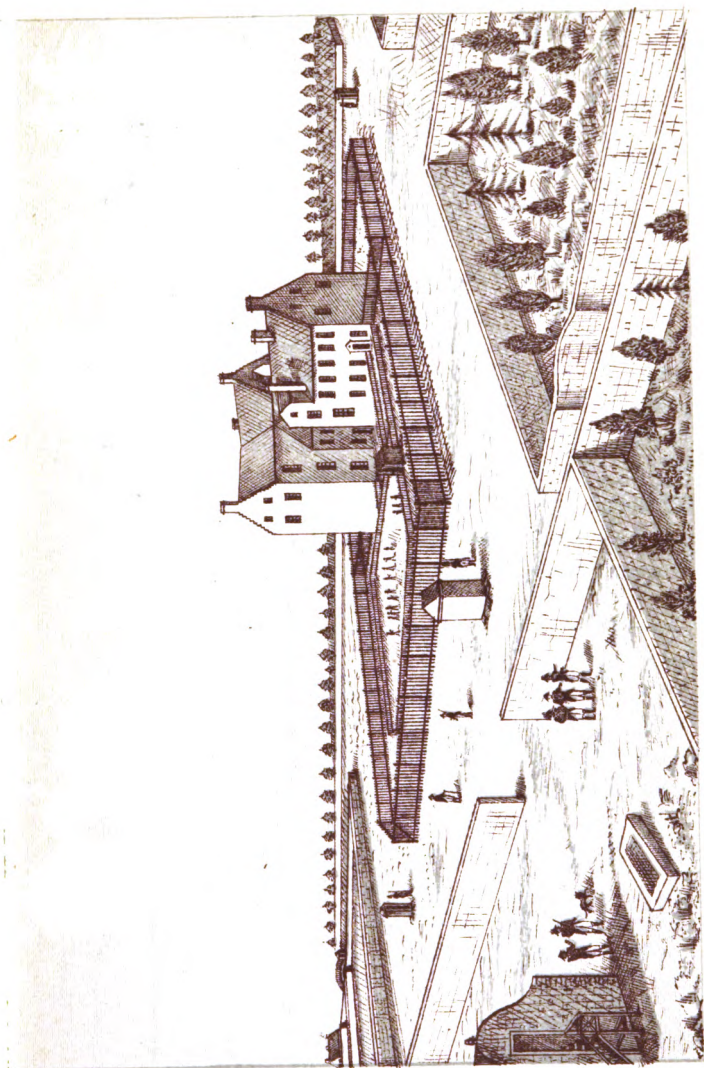
Orders were issued on the 12th May forbidding men from going across the river into Dalkeith Park grounds for the purpose of climbing the trees for crows' nests.

The following is an extract from regimental orders of 2d June: "A great deal of riot and irregular conduct having taken place on the 4th June last year, in consequence of the men having received drink-money from the officers, the commanding officer strictly forbids it to be done on his Majesty's birthday on Tuesday next. The men are at all times to appear regimentally dressed, with side-arms, till after retreat-beating, except those having leave to work. The quartermaster is in future to attend morning and evening parades, unless by particular desire of the commanding officer he is allowed to be absent."

On the 9th June the regiment was ordered to furnish the detachment for Greenlaw, to do duty over the prisoners of war, marching to that place on the 11th, under command of Captain Huggan.

On the 22d July the commanding officer directs officers commanding companies to be careful in looking to the cleanliness of the men's bodies, legs, and feet. "The cus-

¹ Now Glencorse Barracks. Appendix, No. V.



GREENLAW MANSION IN 1803.
From the Original Drawing in the possession of Colonel Trotter
of the Bush, Midlothian.

different times detached there, desires,—“1. That officers on command there do pay the most scrupulous attention to every point of duty and discipline while there. 2. A distinct report to be made by the officer, on being relieved, to the brigade-major, for the information of the brigadier-general ;—a memorandum will be sent to Greenlaw. 3. A field-officer will be occasionally ordered there, to see whether the duty and discipline are carried on with that attention expected.”

On the 26th April it was arranged that the guard over the prisoners at Penicuik and Greenlaw should be furnished by a detachment from the several regiments composing the Musselburgh brigade, to be relieved on the 1st of every month—each regiment giving a portion of officers and men ; the guard to consist of 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 8 sergeants, 4 drummers, and 155 rank and file.¹

The following brigade order, relative to the careless manner in which the duties had been performed by the guard over the prisoners at Greenlaw, is worthy of notice :—

“HEADQUARTERS, MUSSELBURGH,
24th August 1806.

“For the future the guard doing duty over the prisoners at Greenlaw are to be provided with six blank cartridges and six running balls ; they are to load with blank cartridges *only*, and not to put the balls into the muskets unless upon any alarm or disturbance in the prison.

“When the guard is relieved and marched back to Penny-cuik, the blank cartridges are to be drawn, and the powder shaken into a cask, or some other safe deposit, under the inspection of an officer or non-commissioned officer of each regiment furnishing the guard.”

The regiment was again inspected on the 26th May, the

¹ Appendix, No. VI.

ment, corps, or detachment, shall wilfully write his name upon any letter that is not from such soldier, and his private concerns only, such commanding officer shall forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds."

By a district order issued by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn on the 20th January 1807, the duty of guarding the prisoners at Greenlaw is in future ordered to be furnished by a picket from General Leslie's brigade, instead of by a detachment as hitherto—this duty being taken regimentally every Saturday, the number of men being the same as formerly detailed,—an important proviso being added, that as this was only a picket, *no travelling expenses would be allowed.*

On the 30th January the guard at Greenlaw was reduced to eleven sentries by day and night; but if any addition was necessarily required, it was to be instantly supplied,—the sentries being posted thus: nine guarding the palisades, one at the entrance near the road, and one at the guard-room. The two sentries who were inside the palisades during the day were removed inside the prison at night. No non-commissioned officer or soldier was allowed to have possession of the keys on any account.

A brigade order of the 3d February notifies that a drummer of the Berwickshire regiment of militia was sentenced by a garrison court-martial to receive 700 *lashes* for "insolence to an officer," which sentence was fully inflicted.

It is notified in general orders of 8th April 1807, that a private of the Stirlingshire militia was tried by general court-martial at Musselburgh on the 6th April, on a charge of having, "on or about the 28th March,—1st, made riot in a house; 2d, been drunk and out of his quarters after tattoo, and having struck a lieutenant of his regiment, and used mutinous and insolent language to other officers of the

About this time the commanding officer complains that the soldiers' wives and children have been receiving the Government allowance for separation, when they were actually present with the regiment, and issues an order to forbid this being done in future.

On the 26th July a subaltern's guard was furnished to keep the ground on Musselburgh Links for the Royal Archers while shooting for the silver arrow.

“That the letter cannot be delivered to any person except the soldiers to whom such letter shall be directed, or to some person appointed to receive the same by writing under the hand of the officer having the command of the regiment, corps, or detachment to which such soldier shall belong. That if any person having command of the regi-

ment, corps, or detachment, shall wilfully write his name upon any letter that is not from such soldier, and his private concerns only, such commanding officer shall forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds."

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detachment then quartered at Penicuik." The prisoner was acquitted of the first charge, and found guilty of the second. The sentence is thus recorded :—

"In consideration of the very high character of the prisoner, and of the contrition for his conduct which he expressed next day, they do sentence the prisoner to receive only 800 lashes, at such time and place as the officer commanding his Majesty's forces in North Britain shall be pleased to direct."

The major-general commanding approved of the sentence, and ordered it to be carried into execution in the most exemplary manner in Dalkeith Park, in presence of the Stirlingshire militia, and a detachment from each regiment which furnished the members of the court.

Great attention appears to have been paid at this time to the instruction of ball-practice—each regiment being frequently assembled on Musselburgh Links for this purpose, all officers being present. The regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Leslie on 19th May.

The following general order, addressed to the Officer Commanding Edinburgh Militia, Dalkeith, was issued on 20th May 1807 by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn, commanding his Majesty's forces, castles, forts, and barracks in North Britain :—

"You are hereby directed to order the Edinburgh regiment of militia under your command at Dalkeith to march from thence as per route in the margin—nine companies to Dunbar barracks, and one company to Eyemouth barracks, where they are to be quartered and remain till further orders, and be aiding and assisting to the civil magistrates in preserving the peace, and to the officers of his Majesty's Revenue.

"The civil magistrates are hereby required to provide

quarters, and impress horses and carriages, as directed by Act of Parliament, for the service of the troops.

"Given at Edinburgh this 20th day of May 1807.

(Signed) "ROSSLYN,
Lt.-General.

"By his lordship's command.

(Signed) "ALEXR. DIROM,
D.-Qr.-Mr.-General."

In accordance with the above order, the regiment marched on 25th of this month from Dalkeith to Dunbar, starting at 4 A.M., where they arrived on the following day, one company being sent on detachment to Eyemouth.

The following general order, dated Edinburgh, 28th July 1807, was received by the officer commanding:—

"In all applications to headquarters, and in all official papers, the militia regiments are to be styled by their county titles, with or without their number."

By a general order, dated 25th August, all men absent on furlough from the regiments of militia were directed to rejoin immediately. Brigadier-General Mackenzie, who was appointed to command the troops at Dunbar, inspected the regiment on 24th August, on which occasion all men who had leave to attend the harvest were ordered to be present. During the absence of Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope assumed command of the regiment.

About this time volunteers were called for by the following regiments: 21st, 26th, 74th, 78th, and 91st, the receiving-station being Port Seton; the 25th, 42d, 72d, and 94th being subsequently added to the above-named regiments.

During the month of October the Dunbar volunteers were called out for permanent duty, and ordered to relieve

the guard which was then mounted at Belhaven. They were shortly afterwards relieved by the Haddington volunteers, who were also called out for permanent duty.

During the temporary absence of General Mackenzie, Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope is ordered to command the troops quartered at Dunbar.

CHAPTER V.

1808-1812.

INSPECTION BY VISCOUNT CATHCART—MOVE TO MUSSELBURGH—
MAJOR INGLIS APPOINTED LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—ESCORT WITH
FRENCH PRISONERS—RETIREMENT OF COLONEL THE DUKE OF
BUCCLEUCH—EARL OF ANCRUM APPOINTED COLONEL—MOVE TO
ENGLAND—DEATH OF DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH—VOLUNTEERS FOR
“THE ROYALS”—*FEU DE JOIE* IN HONOUR OF WELLINGTON’S
VICTORY.

ON the 22d January the regiment was inspected by General Viscount Cathcart, when it was notified to the
1808. commanding officer by the brigadier-general, that he had great pleasure in signifying the perfect approbation of Lord Cathcart with the appearance and steadiness of the regiment while under arms at the inspection. During the month of February the regiment marched in two divisions to Musselburgh, there to be quartered, on which occasion the following brigade order was published :—

“The Edinburgh regiment being under orders to remove from Dunbar, Brigadier-General Mackenzie desires to express his great regret at parting with a corps whose conduct has been so uniform and regular, and in every respect so highly to his satisfaction. He requests that the lieutenant-colonel will communicate these his sentiments to the

officers and men, with his best wishes for their honour and prosperity."

On the 15th February 1808 it is notified that the establishment of the regiment was increased by nine sergeants, and nine corporals, making the total as follows:—

Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
41	41	23	837	942.

There were ten companies at this time. On the 19th February the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Hon. D. Leslie.

About this time a curious complaint is preferred against the Edinburgh and Dumfries regiments of militia, after being relieved from duty at Greenlaw during the previous month, in connection with the ammunition they should have returned into store—it being stated that they only returned *eleven ounces* of powder, instead of *five pounds*, which was the usual quantity produced from the broken-up cartridges during a similar period. The Dumfries regiment had their headquarters at Dalkeith at this time.

General Leslie again inspected the Edinburgh regiment on Musselburgh Links on the 7th June, at the conclusion of which Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope published a very complimentary regimental order, expressing the high approbation of the inspecting officer. In the beginning of July an order was published authorising ten men from each company to be employed at the hay-harvest.

The regiment was again inspected by Major-General Leslie on 13th October, when he expressed himself well pleased with the smart appearance of the men on parade.

On the 13th February 1809, Sergeant-major Bird is appointed to the rank of lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant 1809. Watmore, appointed adjutant to one of the local militia battalions in Roxburghshire. Lieutenant Bird to

perform the duty of assistant-adjutant, and to be obeyed as such. Sergeant James Brown being appointed sergeant-major, *vice* Bird, promoted.

Brigade-Major Howard having been ordered to rejoin his regiment, Captain and Adjutant Fraser, Edinburgh Militia, is instructed to perform his duties till further orders.

The major-general issues a brigade order on 13th May calling the attention of commanding officers to a communication he has received to the effect that the drummers of the Musselburgh brigade have formed a club, and taken upon themselves to deliberate on what they consider hardships in their military situation, the existence of which he orders to be at once stopped, such meetings being altogether mutinous, and subject to severe punishment.

With reference to the above order Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope expresses a hope that none of the drummers of the regiment have been in any way concerned in such meetings; and should such a breach of discipline be brought to his notice, the offender will be severely punished.

About this time a detachment of the Dumfries militia is ordered to march to Dalkeith, to take charge of the barracks and stores at that station and Lugton.

The regiment received orders on 17th May to march to Dunbar, and proceeded thither on 20th, arriving there on 22d; the other regiments composing the brigade being the Dumfries and Forfar militia,—the whole being under the command of Brigadier-General John Hope.

The General inspects the regiment on 27th May; and judging from a brigade order, the weather must have been most unpropitious on that day, as the General requested Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope to mention to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, his great regret that the day of the inspection should have been so unfavourable, and expressed his high approbation of the general appearance

of the regiment notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

A curious regimental order, dated 22d June, is here noted: "John Brown, who is mustered as drummer, and beats the *base* drum in the band, is to do duty as private, he having refused to take the oath prescribed by law for non-commissioned officers and drummers."

On the 4th July "Assistant-Surgeon Walter Graham is appointed ensign, *vice* Grieve, appointed second lieutenant in the Royal Marine forces."

Major-General Peter arrives at Haddington on the 18th July, and assumes command of the brigade. He afterwards inspects the regiment, and is much pleased with everything.

On the 25th October the whole of the troops parade in honour of his Majesty having entered the 50th year of his accession to the throne, the regiments being ordered to fire three volleys on their private parades.

Major Thomas Inglis is appointed lieutenant-colonel on the 3d December, *vice* Wauchope, resigned; Lieutenant-Colonel George Scott, from the Western Battalion Mid-Lothian local militia, being appointed major, *vice* Inglis, promoted.

The regiment marches to Haddington on 30th April, and is stationed in the barracks there. Major-General

1810. Durham succeeds Major-General Peter in command of the brigade during the month of May, who afterwards inspected the regiment, and was well pleased with the discipline and interior economy.

On the 11th June the regiment paraded at 4 A.M., and marched to Edinburgh, taking up their quarters at the Castle, sending a detachment to Leith Fort, to relieve the Royal Lanarkshire militia, consisting of 4 officers, 22 non-commissioned officers, 4 drummers, and 173 privates.

The duties at this time appear to have been very heavy at the Castle, the regiment having furnished no less than seven guards which required the following number daily : 3 officers, 5 sergeants, 9 corporals, 2 drummers, and 110 privates ; and in addition, they had to provide a garrison picket of 1 officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 28 men.

In a regimental order dated 3d August 1810, attention is called to a letter received from Major-General Hope, Adjutant-General, "in consequence of a sentry of the regiment having fired at one of the prisoners at Greenlaw, a special report of which had been made to Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn, who ordered that nothing short of an attempt of the prisoners to break out of confinement, or actual acts of violence towards the guards, ought to justify a sentry in firing upon them."

Major-General Scott, who commanded the Edinburgh brigade, inspected the regiment on the 26th October. In the month of December a sentry from the Register House guard is ordered to be posted on the Commercial Bank, No. 1 Picardy Place—this guard being augmented by three additional men.

In an "after-order," published on 20th January 1811, the picket at Greenlaw is ordered to be reinforced by 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 6 corporals, and 34 privates of the Edinburgh regiment.

An escort from the regiment, consisting of a field-officer, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 6 drummers, and 144 privates, is ordered on the 6th February to convey 350 prisoners of war from Edinburgh Castle to the depot at Esk Mill near Penicuik, this party being commanded by Major Scott. Special instructions were issued to the guards at the Castle to exercise the utmost vigilance in guarding the prisoners of war, special guard-reports being

sent to the general commanding daily, detailing the number of prisoners at the Castle.

On the 3d March the regiment again furnished a strong escort to take 300 prisoners from Leith to Straiton, which consisted of 10 officers and 228 non-commissioned officers and men. Strong escorts appear to have been frequently detailed for this duty; Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis being subsequently in command of an escort consisting of no less than 13 officers and 332 non-commissioned officers and men.

The following regimental order, with reference to the retirement of Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch from the command of the regiment, is deserving of notice:—

“DALKEITH HOUSE, 22d March 1811.

“Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, &c., having come to the determination of resigning the command of the Edinburgh regiment of militia, takes this opportunity of expressing his regret that he should be under the necessity of taking this step. He assures the officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file of the regiment, that he shall always feel a sincere regard and attachment to a corps he has so long had the honour of commanding with satisfaction to himself. It is, however, a great consolation to him to have it in his power to inform them that the Earl of Ancrum has accepted the command, under whose care and attention he has no doubt the regiment will continue to deserve the good character they have so long acquired.

“Though the Duke has resigned the command of the regiment as colonel, his situation as his Majesty’s lieutenant for the county of Edinburgh necessarily connects him in a considerable degree with the Edinburgh regiment of militia. If in that capacity he can render any service, his exertions will not be wanting.”

On the 25th March the following appears in regimental orders: "The Right Honourable Earl of Ancrum is appointed colonel, *vice* his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, &c., resigned."

An order of considerable length, apparently in the handwriting of the commanding officer, is published on 24th April, relative to the Government allowance towards the officers' mess, in which he reminds the officers that "this allowance is not granted to enable them to eat and drink more, but to render the actual expense of the mess less severe on their pay."

During the month of May, when volunteers were being called for by the regular army, the commanding officer takes occasion to call attention to the facilities set forth to induce men to join, and the following is an extract from a regimental order on the subject:—

"The British troops are now triumphing in all parts of the globe, and stand in immediate need of a reinforcement of well-disciplined soldiers, such as compose the militia regiments. He therefore hopes that the Edinburgh regiment will not be behind the other militia regiments in evincing their zeal for their king and country; and that such of the men as feel themselves fit for active service, both in body and mind, will take this opportunity of testifying their spirit and loyalty."

On the 23d May, the regiment, together with the Royal Perthshire Militia, was inspected on Bruntsfield Links by the Commander of the Forces, the guards and duties being taken by the Ross-shire militia and 9th Royal Veteran battalion.

A route was received on the 18th July, ordering the regiment to proceed on the 20th instant to Harwich—on which day they sailed in four transports from Leith, and arrived there on the 27th, where they were quartered in barracks.

A few days after the arrival of the regiment at Harwich,

a letter was received from the Secretary of State for War, expressing the high sense entertained by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of the zeal of the officers and men of the Edinburgh militia in having extended their services to Ireland.

The regiment marched to Colchester on 5th August, where it remained for about nine months, the other troops quartered there at this time consisting of Royal Horse Artillery, Foot Artillery, 15th King's Hussars, and Royal South Lincoln Militia. The whole garrison was inspected by H.R.H. the Prince Regent on 13th September.

On the 23d of this month it is notified in orders that the Duke of Buccleuch had sent £50 to the commanding officer, to be distributed among the families of the regiment considered in most need of assistance.

During the absence of Major-General Montgomerie on leave, Colonel the Earl of Ancrum assumes the command of the garrison. The General returned on 12th October, and immediately afterwards inspected the regiment, when he expressed himself well pleased with their general appearance and conduct in the field.

On the occasion of the colonel proceeding on leave of absence on the 9th November, he intimated to the regiment in orders how very much he was pleased with the general appearance and conduct of the regiment since he had been appointed to the command, and expressed his high approbation of the attention and apparent willingness and zeal of the officers and non-commissioned officers. Referring to the officers, he states:—

“He is quite aware that the militia does not hold out to commissioned officers the same prospects and advantages as the regular service, either with regard to pay or promotion. At the same time, he is persuaded that there is not an officer in the regiment who will not agree with him in this senti-

ment—that whenever a man undertakes an office, he should go through it with spirit, perseverance, and with all his heart.”

Intimation having been received of the death of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, the following regimental order is published on 16th January 1812:—

“Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis having received this day the melancholy news of the death of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who died on Saturday evening the 11th instant, the officers will go into mourning on Sunday the 19th instant for that lamented event.”

A curious garrison order, bearing date 28th January, is notified, from which the following is an extract:—

“The major-general having likewise observed, on several occasions, the nuisance of asses, goats, pigs, &c., being at large within the barracks, he positively prohibits this for the future; and the different sentries round the barracks are to have the most distinct orders to prevent their admission into the barracks.”

On the 17th April the regiment marched to Norman Cross, where it arrived on the 21st, at which station they had charge of the prisoners of war. Very stringent orders were issued by Major-General Williams, commanding the station, relative to the duties in connection with the prisoners: the men being warned not to fire upon them except in cases of the greatest emergency. In the event of an attempt being made to seize a sentry upon his post at night, he was authorised to make use of the contents of his firelock, if he should be prevented from using his bayonet effectively.

The regiment received orders on 2d May to be ready to march at an hour's notice to Nottingham, and appears to have started in two divisions on the 6th, every man being furnished with sixty rounds of ball-ammunition. The men who were left on duty were ordered to march as

soon as they were relieved, and to join the 2d division at Grantham.

On the 9th of this month the regiment marched to Mansfield, where it arrived the same day, when the following interesting regimental order is issued by the colonel:—

“His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent having made application to the colonel to recommend his Royal Highness’s regiment ‘The Royal’ to the men of the Edinburgh regiment at the approaching volunteering, the colonel takes this opportunity of stating to the men how highly anxious he is at all times that they should volunteer their services handsomely; but although he has always refused to take any part in this business, he considers it as no infraction of this rule to recommend the ‘Royals’ to such of the men as may be inclined to extend their services to the line.”

During the time the regiment was quartered at Mansfield very strict orders were frequently published, cautioning the officers and men to be particularly vigilant in their duties; they are also warned to be at all times in readiness to march at half an hour’s notice. Whenever any party was sent on duty without arms, they were required to lodge their arms at the guard-house: the same order being carried out when the troops paraded for divine service, they were required to leave their arms (except the bayonet) under the charge of the officer in command of the guard, which was reinforced during their absence.

At this time the commanding officer was empowered by a circular-warrant to hold general courts-martial in the regiment. He also received H.R.H. Commander-in-Chief’s command that hereafter the punishment of 300 lashes should not be exceeded in the award of any ordinary regimental court-martial.

The regiment was inspected on the race-course near Mansfield by Major-General Hawkes on the 29th May, when he was highly pleased in every respect. On the 8th June the regiment is marched into camp at Lichfield, where they arrived on the 10th, Major-General Dyatt being then in command of the station.

An extraordinary report having reached the General, which had emanated from the disaffected people of the country, with reference to the regiment, the commanding officer published the following regimental order on the 5th July: "To such of the men as were not present at the parade yesterday, the colonel wishes to notify, that having mentioned to the General the desire of the regiment to show him some mark of their loyalty the first time he should come to camp, he was directed by him to express to the men that he had never personally entertained the least suspicion of it, and that their character and actual state of discipline rendered any public manifestation of their loyalty quite unnecessary."

Brigade order of 9th July intimates that Colonel the Earl of Ancrum having obtained leave of absence till 10th October, the command of the camp devolves upon Lieutenant-Colonel Newbury, Sussex Militia. On the 12th August the troops in camp fire a *feu de joie* in honour of H.R.H. the Prince Regent's birthday; on which occasion the major-general was highly gratified with their very soldier-like appearance on parade, and directed all prisoners, except those confined for capital offences, should be released as a mark of indulgence in honour of the day. The whole of the troops were again paraded on 19th August to fire a *feu de joie* in honour of the splendid victory obtained by General the Earl of Wellington over the French army in Spain on the 22d July last.

On the 22d October the regiment marched in two

divisions to Manchester, furnishing detachments to Bolton, Bury, and Rochdale—Major-General Acland being then in command of the district, by whom a long order was issued on the 29th instant (occupying no less than six pages in the brigade and regimental order-book), containing instructions to be carefully observed by all serving in his command. The regiment appears only to have occupied the barracks for a few days, having been moved into billets at the end of this month. The Forfar and Carmarthen regiments of militia were also quartered in Manchester at this time.

CHAPTER VI.

1813-1852.

SUBSCRIPTION OF A DAY'S PAY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUSSIANS
—RETIREMENT OF CAPTAIN AND ADJUTANT FRASER—EMBARK
FOR IRELAND—MONEY RECEIVED FOR REVENUE DUTY—THANKS
OF PARLIAMENT—COMPLIMENTARY ORDER BY GENERAL BURNET
—ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF LONDONDERY—RE-
TURN TO SCOTLAND—NUMBER OF MEN VOLUNTEERED TO REG-
ULAR ARMY—HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO DALKEITH—JOHN, MAR-
QUIS OF LOTHIAN, APPOINTED COLONEL, VICE WILLIAM, MARQUIS
OF LOTHIAN—THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH APPOINTED COLONEL.

THE regiment marched to Birmingham in two divisions on
26th and 27th January (each man being required to
1813. carry twelve rounds of ball-ammunition in his pouch).
The headquarters arrived there on 30th.

On the 3d February the regiment is ordered to parade
(with colours) in honour of his Majesty's birthday, and
give three cheers—no firing having taken place in conse-
quence of there being no blank ammunition in possession
of the regiment. The commanding officer notifies on 6th
February that he is happy to find that all the men of the
regiment have voluntarily subscribed a day's pay towards
the relief of the Russians, and has communicated the fact to
the Earl of Ancrum, who was then on leave of absence; with
reference to which, a reply was received from his lordship

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on 16th instant, in which he states: "He is happy to find that the regiment has come forward in so soldier-like and liberal a manner, to subscribe a day's pay towards the relief of the Russians." He requested that this should be publicly recorded. The regiment had a short stay at Birmingham, and was again on the march on the 21st February, being ordered by War Office route to proceed in three divisions to Somerton, Langport, and Curry Rivell. The headquarters arrived at the former place on 3d March. They again march on the 14th to Taunton, and on the 22d receive orders to proceed on the following day to Plymouth, where the regiment arrived on 31st March, and was quartered in the Frankfort Barracks. The garrison duties at this station appear to have been very heavy—the following being detailed daily for guards from the several regiments: 2 captains, 5 subalterns, 16 sergeants, 22 corporals, 7 drummers, and 322 privates.

On the 1st April a communication was received from the Duke of Cambridge recommending the men of the regiment to volunteer for H.R.H. regiment of Coldstream Guards. During this month each man was credited with the sum of three-halfpence, by order of the colonel, in consequence of the contractor having neglected to supply them with bread on the last day of March—this amount being calculated as equal to the Government price for each pound-loaf.

Major-General Browne inspected the regiment on the "Hoe" on the 14th April, when he made the following observation to the commanding officer: "The greatcoats are the worse for wear, but in every other respect I have nothing but praise to bestow upon the regiment."

The following complimentary regimental order was published on the 10th May 1813, on the occasion of the retirement of the adjutant and appointment of his successor:

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The following complimentary regimental order was published on the 10th May 1813, on the occasion of the retirement of the adjutant and appointment of his successor:

"The colonel thinks it right to inform the regiment that the adjutant, Captain Fraser, is about to retire on the superannuated list, after having served his Majesty loyally and faithfully for upwards of fifty-three years. Although he has much reason to regret the loss of so valuable an officer as Captain Fraser, he cannot help announcing with pleasure to the regiment that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to approve of the appointment of Lieutenant David Bird to be his successor as adjutant; the commission will be dated 22d instant.

"The knowledge which Mr Bird possesses of his profession, his activity, his zeal for the service, his attachment to the corps, his public and private character, are so well known, that the colonel is persuaded there is not a man in the regiment, from right to left, who does not participate in the satisfaction which he himself feels on this occasion. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, lieutenant of the county of Mid-Lothian, has also notified to the colonel his appointment of Lieutenant Bird to the rank of captain; the commission is dated 23d instant."

In the same regimental order, the colonel entreats the few men who have not volunteered for service in Ireland, not to desert their comrades in the hour of embarkation.

It is evident from a brigade order dated 15th May, that the marching of the regiment must have been particularly good, as it is therein ordered that "two intelligent sergeants from each regiment of militia in the garrison will attend at Frankfort Barracks every day for the purpose of being instructed in the mode of marching practised by the Edinburgh regiment," the duration of these drills being afterwards notified as four hours daily.

Previous to the departure of the regiment for Ireland, the following extract from brigade order was published on 22d

It is notified in regimental orders on 14th October, that the commanding officer has received £19, 19s. 6d. from the collector of excise, being the proportion due the regiment for seizure of whisky by the men on revenue duty.

The several detachments were ordered to rejoin headquarters on 13th November.

The commanding officer received on 31st December a further sum of £83, 14s. 1d., due the regiment for revenue duty during the month of August last.

1814.

On the 3d March 1814, further sums, amounting to £232, 17s. 4½d., were handed over to the commanding officer, on account of revenue duty performed by the regiment at different times up to the 5th January last.

The regimental clerk being considered the best fitted to distribute the rewards, he was instructed to keep a book specially for the purpose, wherein each man's account was to be entered. The money given by the Excise was paid, as far as practicable, to the particular men who performed this duty. From the large amount of rewards paid by the Excise for revenue duty, it would appear that the regiment must have displayed great zeal in the performance of their duties, another sum of £149, 1s. 1d. having been received for revenue services on the 18th March, which was to be paid to the men without delay.

The command of the garrison devolved upon Colonel the Earl of Ancrum from 9th April till further orders.

On the occasion of the regiment being again inspected by the General, the following regimental order, dated 13th May, is worthy of being recorded: "Major-General Burnet having expressed himself in the field in such strong terms of approbation with the appearance and discipline of the regiment at his inspection this day, the colonel will add nothing to what has been said, unless to return his best thanks to both officers and men for their soldier-like and orderly conduct."

Colonel the Earl of Ancrum is granted leave of absence from 23d May till 22d July next, and during his absence the command of the garrison devolves upon Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis. On the 1st June a detachment from the 7th Dragoon Guards, and also from the Edinburgh militia, marched to Basken, where they were encamped till further orders, the whole being under the command of Major Scott, Edinburgh regiment.

“LONDONDERRY, 23d February 1815.

“The Edinburgh militia having received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Scotland, Major-General Burnet feels he would be deficient in duty were he to permit this excellent corps to depart without announcing thus publicly his perfect approbation of the general conduct of the regiment in all situations since their arrival in the division under his command.

“The uniformly steady, peaceable, and soldier-like behaviour of the men reflects the highest credit, not only upon themselves, but evinces the prevalence of a system of superior discipline, attributable to the unremitting attention equally of the officers who have held the command and of others in their respective ranks.

“The major-general is confident that, as both officers and men have been eminently conspicuous for correctness of character previous to and since their extension of service, that their return to their homes will be hailed with increased satisfaction by their countrymen, manifesting by their regular demeanour *that good soldiers become the most useful citizens.*

“Major-General Burnet requests Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis and the officers individually, also the corps collectively, will accept his sincere and cordial hopes for their future welfare.”

With reference to the above order, Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis issued a regimental order on the same day, from which the following is extracted: “He has to express his grateful sense of their conduct during a space of almost twelve years (during which he has been but a few months absent from the regiment), and which he will ever hold in remembrance, and has no doubt they will retain that conduct and discipline to the last which has everywhere conferred such high credit on the regiment.”

A route was received on 25th February ordering the regiment to proceed to Belfast in three divisions, thus:—

1st Division,	. . .	27th February.
2d do.	. . .	28th „
3d do.	. . .	1st March.

In a regimental order bearing date 26th February, the following is notified to the regiment: “Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis has the pleasure to communicate the following resolutions and address of a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Londonderry to the Edinburgh regiment of militia:”—

Letter from the Mayor of Londonderry, enclosing the Address from the Inhabitants of that City to the Edinburgh Regiment of Militia.

“LONDONDERRY, February 25, 1815.

“SIR,—At a numerous and very respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Londonderry held this day pursuant to public notice, the resolutions herewith enclosed were entered into, which I beg you will have the goodness to communicate to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regiment under your command.

“Permit me to assure you, sir, that I most cordially participate in the sentiments thus expressed by my fellow-citizens, and that, as chief magistrate, I can bear testimony to the uniform good conduct of the Edinburgh militia during the period of their stay in this city.—I have the honour to be, sir, your very faithful and obedient servant.

(Signed) “M. T. HILL, *Mayor.*”

*The Address of the Inhabitants of the City of
Londonderry, &c.*

“February 25, 1815.

“At a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Londonderry, held in pursuance of public notice, Marcus T. Hill,

Esq., Mayor, in the chair, it was unanimously agreed that the Edinburgh regiment of militia is entitled to the warmest thanks of this meeting, and that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen—viz., William Scott, M.D., the Rev. George Hay, and John A. Smith, Esq.—be appointed to prepare a suitable address.

“ To Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Edinburgh Regiment of Militia.

“ With sentiments of unfeigned friendship and attachment, we, the inhabitants of Londonderry in Common Hall assembled, lament that the day which is to separate us is now announced.

“ For a period of nineteen months during which you have resided amongst us, we can declare with sincerity that your conduct has been most exemplary, combining at all times the active discipline of the soldier with the peaceable demeanour of the citizen. Shortly will you revisit the land of your nativity. May every happiness welcome your arrival, and admit the comforts of domestic life. May you enjoy the pleasing reflection that here you have merited and obtained the strongest proof of our approbation, and that the only *regret* which the Edinburgh militia ever occasioned to the citizens of Londonderry was *regret* at their departure.”

“ Ordered that the requisition and proceedings of this meeting be published in the ‘Londonderry Journal’ and in Edinburgh.

“ LONDONDERRY,
26th February 1815.”

In acknowledging the receipt of the address, Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis, after stating that he had communicated the address to the regiment, says: "The good opinion and approbation of so highly respectable a body, and which has been conferred in so marked and distinguished a manner on the Edinburgh regiment of militia, will ever prove most grateful to us; and although we have the pleasing prospect of soon returning to our homes, yet it is certainly with feelings of *regret* that we part with the citizens of Derry. We beg to express our warm gratitude and sincere good wishes for their welfare.

"Permit me, sir, particularly to thank you for the flattering expressions regarding the conduct of the regiment, which you conveyed to me with the resolutions and address."

The 1st division arrived at Belfast on 7th March; the other divisions on the two following days. Each division again marched the day after arrival to Donaghadee, for embarkation to Scotland. The 1st division (headquarters) reached Stranraer on the 9th March, and commenced its long march to Dalkeith on the following day, where it arrived on the 21st instant, the other divisions arriving there on the two following days.

Colonel the Marquis of Lothian having assumed the command, he gave permission to the men to visit their friends, and intimated that in all probability the regiment would be disembodied on the 3d April. He also excused the men from all duties in the field, provided the General did not express a desire to see them.

The colours of the regiment were lodged at Newbattle Abbey on the 28th March, on which day the following appointments were made: The Right Honourable John William Kerr, Earl of Ancrum, is appointed captain; commission to date 30th July 1814. Doctor Walter Graham, from

the Dumfries militia, is appointed surgeon, *vice* Symons, who exchanges; commission dated 10th March 1815.

The following is an extract from regimental *after-orders*, dated Newbattle Abbey, 28th March 1815:—

“The colonel was highly gratified with the appearance of the regiment under arms this morning. He never saw them cleaner or more orderly, which, considering the state of their clothing, and their recent arrival at home after a long and harassing march, does them the greatest credit. He wishes to record in the orderly-book of the regiment the high opinion he entertains of the corps, and thinks he cannot express himself in stronger terms than by repeating an expression he used to them in the field this morning—‘That he trusts that whatever regiments of militia may hereafter be raised in this country, that they will look to the character of the 51st Regiment with respect, and consider their conduct as soldiers as a model for imitation.’

(Signed) “LOTHIAN, *Colonel.*”

Another regimental order, dated Dalkeith, 5th April 1815, is worthy of notice, as follows:—

“The colonel has given directions that the new drums issued from his Majesty’s stores at Derry to the Edinburgh militia should be painted. He has also directed that the arms of the city of Derry shall be introduced in addition to the other insignia, as a token of respect and gratitude on the part of the regiment to the mayor and the inhabitants of that city, as well for their attention to the corps during a residence of about eighteen months at that quarter, as for the marks of public approbation conferred by them on the regiment on its departure from Ireland.

(Signed) “LOTHIAN, *Colonel.*”

During the twelve years the regiment had been embodied,

it furnished to the regular forces no less than 833 men, as shown below :—

		Brought forward, 391	
Royal Waggon-train,	10	59th Foot,	1
Royal Military Artificers,	1	65th „	3
Royal Artillery,	5	69th „	3
1st Foot Guards,	4	71st „	24
3d „	67	72d „	12
1st Foot,	19	74th „	29
2d „	3	75th „	7
4th „	1	77th „	22
7th „	7	78th „	37
12th „	43	79th „	16
15th „	88	80th „	2
21st „	1	81st „	1
22d „	2	83d „	17
24th „	38	86th „	23
25th „	54	91st „	19
26th „	31	93d „	19
29th „	1	94th „	180
34th „	4	95th „	7
42d „	9	102d „	62
52d „	1	103d „	9
57th „	2	Royal Marines,	49
Carry forward, 391		833	

A curious order, dated Dalkeith, 13th December 1816, gives the following instructions to be observed in the event of an attack on the depot :—

“ Whenever certain information shall be received of the approach of a mob towards the depot, or that any considerable number of disorderly persons shall appear to be collecting about it, the bugle to be sounded, and some blank cartridges to be fired (by order of the senior sergeant within) out of the south window of Corporal Grant’s room, to notify to the officers and remainder of the permanent force that they are to repair forthwith to the depot by the shortest road, concealing their side-arms below their coloured clothes.

They are to form as they arrive at Sergeant Baxter's south window. No man to be admitted at any time into the depot between sunset and sunrise without the commanding officer's sanction. In case of a real attack, the senior sergeant is to repel force by force. He will receive from the adjutant private instructions as to the manner of firing.

(Signed) "LOTHIAN, Colonel."

For a considerable time after this, the orders chiefly refer to appointments and resignations, but where anything interesting appears it will be mentioned.

Colonel the Marquis of Lothian gave instructions, on the 2d December 1817, that the alarm-post for the permanent staff of the regiment would be at the depot until further orders.

On the 15th June 1820 the regiment was assembled at Dalkeith for twenty-eight days' training and exercise, the adjutant being directed to receive the men and post them to companies on arrival, the whole being billeted in the town.

In a regimental order of 26th June, the colonel cautioned the men against two irregularities which he considered young soldiers unaccustomed to discipline were apt to fall into—viz., 1st, Indulging in spirituous liquors to excess; 2d, Absenting themselves from their quarters during the night, by going to Edinburgh and elsewhere, at the risk of over-fatiguing themselves, and thereby becoming unfit for drill. In the event of such practices being continued, he notified that he would very reluctantly be under the necessity of taking severe measures to stop them.

The following promotions were notified in the regimental orders, dated 8th April 1821:—
1821. "Major George Scott is appointed lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Inglis deceased. Captain the Earl of Ancrum is ap-

pointed major, *vice* Scott promoted." Both commissions dated 3d instant.

The regiment assembled this year on 3d July at Dalkeith, for twenty-one days' training and exercise, and was inspected on the 21st by the vice-lieutenant of the county (Mr Wauchope of Niddrie).

In an order dated 7th August 1822, "the colonel desires that on his Majesty's arrival, and during his stay at 1822. Dalkeith House, the staff of the regiment will appear in regimentals."

By a letter bearing date, Pinkie House, 31st July 1823, 5 P.M., Sir John Hope (then vice-lieutenant of the 1823. county) directed all the permanent staff to be sent to Musselburgh immediately, in consequence of serious fighting among a mob.

On the same day Captain Bird, adjutant of the regiment, delays sending the staff by order of the colonel, when another letter is received from Sir John Hope, written the same day at 8 P.M., in which he says: "As the order I sent you was for the preservation of the peace here, you will be so good as comply with the order therein contained without delay; and I must beg to remind you that in Lord Lothian's absence the lieutenancy take charge of preserving the peace, and consequently you are under their authority. Had there been any doubt of this, of which there is none, the present is not the moment to present difficulties. I therefore direct you to order the staff of the militia to march here without delay."

There is no mention made whether the order was carried out.

On the 15th July 1824 the following appointment is notified: Major John William Robert, Marquis of 1824. Lothian, is appointed colonel, *vice* William, Marquis of Lothian, deceased; commission dated 22d June 1824.

And on the 12th August, Captain William Macdonald was appointed major, *vice* the Marquis of Lothian, promoted.

By a letter dated 23d April 1825, the Earl of Morton
1825. gives directions for the assembly of the regiment for training on the 14th June, which appears to have been the last occasion the regiment was called out for training until 1831.

Notwithstanding the numerous records of the regiment, which have been so carefully preserved at Dalkeith House, very little information regarding it can be obtained during the next thirty years. Most probably there was little of importance to record during this period, as the regiment practically ceased to exist at this time, with the exception of the officers and the members of the permanent staff, the latter being always maintained at headquarters. However, it may be interesting to note some of the few incidents which are recorded during this peaceful time.

On the 16th November 1826, some of the surplus cloth-
1826. ing belonging to the regiment was ordered by the Government to be given to the distressed weavers throughout the country, and a certain quantity was accordingly sent to Edinburgh for that purpose.

A similar order from Lord Palmerston was received
1827. on 8th January 1827, to send more regimental clothing to Glasgow for the relief of the poor in that town. The following articles were sent on this occasion: 280 pairs of trousers, 279 pairs of gaiters, and 224 pairs of stockings.

On the 17th June 1827, the permanent staff were ordered to Musselburgh to keep order during the races, 31 billets being taken for this purpose. They appear to have been ordered to do this duty twice each year, when the regiment was disembodied.

The next training of the regiment commenced on the 28th July 1831, when they were assembled at Dalkeith for twenty-eight days.

From a letter dated 27th September 1837, it is notified by Captain and Adjutant Bird, that it is the wish of Colonel the Marquis of Lothian to retain the colours of the Edinburgh regiment of militia at present deposited in Newbattle Abbey.

On the 14th November 1841, the death of Colonel the Marquis of Lothian was announced, who was succeeded as colonel by Walter Francis, fifth Duke of Buccleuch, the commission bearing date 6th January 1842.

There appears to be no record of anything having taken place until the 16th of February 1852, on which day the permanent staff was inspected at Dalkeith by Major Johnstone, 33d Regiment.

CHAPTER VII.

1854-1864.

EVERY EXERTION MADE TO COMPLETE THE ESTABLISHMENT —
LETTER FROM LORD-LIEUTENANT — INSPECTION BY VISCOUNT
MELVILLE — CAPTAIN BOWMAN APPOINTED ADJUTANT — REGIMENT
ORDERED TO LINE THE ROAD TO HOLYROOD ON OCCASION OF
HER MAJESTY'S VISIT — CHANGE OF DESIGNATION OF THE REGI-
MENT INTIMATED BY HER MAJESTY — RETIREMENT OF LIEUTEN-
ANT-COLONEL MACDONALD — RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY PARLIA-
MENT — REGIMENT DISEMBODIED — NEW STOREHOUSE, GUARD-
ROOM, ETC., BUILT — H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED INSPECTED THE
REGIMENT.

IN consequence of the outbreak of war with Russia in the
1854. Crimea, every exertion was made to complete the
militia to its full establishment. The men were en-
couraged to transfer their services to the regular army; and
as a further inducement to obtain as many men as possible,
it was decided to increase the bounty, and at the same time
to reduce the standard of height for recruits. As an induce-
ment for militia officers to afford every facility in obtaining
men for the army, a certain number of commissions as en-
signs were offered to any subaltern who could raise 75 men;
and a bonus of £1 was given to each recruit in addition to
the bounty of £6.

The commanding officer received instructions on 25th September 1854, from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that the establishment of the regiment was to consist of the following number:—

1 colonel.	1 assistant-surgeon.
1 lieutenant-colonel.	1 quartermaster.
1 major.	1 sergeant-major.
6 captains.	20 sergeants.
6 lieutenants.	20 corporals.
6 ensigns.	6 drummers.
1 adjutant.	657 privates.
1 surgeon.	

And further, directing him forthwith to raise and enrol men by voluntary enlistment for the completion of the quota for the county. At the same time, the adjutant was directed to make every arrangement and preparation immediately to carry out this order, receiving his instructions from the commanding officer, and to report from time to time the progress he had made.

On the 14th January 1855, the commanding officer received the following letter from the lord-lieutenant of 1855. the county:¹—

“DALKEITH, 12th January 1855.

“Having received the Royal Warrant, of date 2d February 1855, to draw out and embody the Edinburgh county regiment of militia, with instructions from the Secretary of State to do so with the least possible delay, her Majesty's lieutenant for the county of Edinburgh directs the colonel or commanding officer of the Edinburgh county regiment of militia to proceed to draw out and embody that regiment with the least possible delay, and to continue to

¹ The commanding officer also held the office of lord-lieutenant of the county of Mid-Lothian.

enrol volunteers to make up and maintain the full complement of the regiment,

(Signed) "BUCCLEUCH,
Lieutenant, County of Edinburgh.

"To the Colonel, or officer commanding the
Edinburgh County Regiment of Militia."

The adjutant is instructed on 23d January 1855 to request the officers of the regiment to meet the commanding officer at the Old Court-house, Dalkeith, on the 1st February next, for the purpose of having an interview with his Grace on regimental business.

Monday the 12th February having been fixed for the assembly of the regiment, printed notices to that effect were accordingly sent to the inspectors of poor throughout the county, to be affixed to the doors of every church and chapel in their respective parishes, according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament on the subject. Notices were also sent to all the men belonging to the regiment.

Agreeably to the Royal Warrant, and in accordance with the notices issued, the regiment assembled on the date specified above, and the men were billeted throughout the town—the officers being accommodated in the Cross Keys Hotel and in private lodgings.

Revised standing orders for the regiment were issued on the 7th April, and ordered to be strictly adhered to by all ranks.

The first inspection of the regiment since its embodiment took place on the 22d May 1855, the inspecting officer being Major-General Viscount Melville, K.C.B., commanding the North British District.

After his inspection, the following regimental order was published:—

"The commanding officer has much pleasure in com-

municating to the regiment the major-general's entire approbation of the appearance and conduct of the regiment in the field this afternoon, and his satisfaction at the progress made by the regiment, considering the short period it has been embodied. The commanding officer desires to express his sense of the anxiety and zeal displayed by the officers and men on this the first inspection of the regiment."

During the month of August, a regimental school was established in a building on the Edinburgh Road, at which all the recruits were expected to attend between the dinner-hour and the afternoon parade, and the non-commissioned officers and men from 6 till 7.30 P.M., daily.

On the 14th August the following appointment is notified in orders: "Notification has been received that her Majesty has been pleased to make the following appointment in the regiment, dated 21st July 1855: Captain Henry Samuel Bowman, unattached, to be Adjutant, *vice* Petley, resigned."

An excellent mode of punishment for defaulters was introduced by Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch on 5th September 1855,—viz., that all men sentenced to "marching-order drill" were required to appear at all parades with their knapsacks on—which order is still enforced in the regiment with respect to men sentenced to confinement to barracks or camp; and owing to the defaulters being thus marked men, this institution has been productive of good results.

On the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Edinburgh, accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, on the 6th September, on their way to Balmoral, the regiment was ordered to line the road leading from the railway station to Holyrood Palace; and on the following day a regimental order was published by Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, intimating "that her Majesty, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as well as Major-General Viscount Melville, K.C.B.,

were much pleased to notice the soldier-like and clean appearance of the regiment under arms on the occasion of her Majesty's arrival and departure from Edinburgh." In consequence of this high compliment paid to the regiment, the colonel remitted the sentences of all men under punishment—those by court-martial excepted.

On the 15th October the regiment was inspected by Major-General Viscount Melville, K.C.B., when he expressed his entire satisfaction with everything, especially with the manner in which the regiment performed the firing, and also took notice of the great progress made since his last inspection. His lordship also desired to express his sense of the great interest and zeal manifested by the officers.

On the following day the regiment again proceeded to Edinburgh, and formed a guard of honour for her Majesty on the occasion of her return to London, when the smart appearance of the regiment elicited the particular attention of all present.

It may be here remarked that on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Edinburgh, Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, while dining at Holyrood Palace, had the honour of being complimented specially by her Majesty with reference to the appearance of his Grace's regiment, when it was notified that the title of the regiment was to be changed to "Queen's Regiment of Edinburgh County Militia," which was officially announced in orders of 28th November 1855. This designation, however, was never gazetted, as is notified

by the following order, published on 24th January 1856:—

"Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., has much pleasure in communicating to the officers and men of the corps, that the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of "The Edinburgh County Militia" being designated "*The Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry Militia.*"



COLOURS

**Presented by Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch, and used by
the Regiment from 1856 till 1881.**

SCOTT & FENNER & CO. EDINB.

During the month of February 1856, Lord Melville having noticed two men of the regiment in loose greatcoats on the road to Edinburgh, an order was issued prohibiting the men from wearing their greatcoats except when on guard, picket, or when specially ordered.

On the occasion of the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, the following complimentary order was published :—

“Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch has very great pleasure in notifying to the regiment that the Queen has been graciously pleased, in consideration of the long service of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, to permit that officer to retain his rank and wear his uniform. Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald’s services in the corps extended to a period of fifty-one years, with honour to himself and advantage to the regiment.”

It is recorded about this time, that in consequence of the orderly behaviour of the men in billets, they were permitted to retain their bayonets in their own possession, instead of lodging them in the “store” immediately after parade, as had hitherto been the custom.

During the month of May the facings of the regiment were altered from *yellow* to *blue*,¹ the officers being specially ordered to get the facings of their tunics and shell-jackets altered as soon as possible.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated War Office, 14th May 1856, addressed to Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, with reference to the disembodiment of the regiment : “Her Majesty having been pleased to sign orders for disembodying the Queen’s Regiment of Light Infantry Militia of the County of Edinburgh with all convenient speed, I am commanded to express to you the very great satisfaction which her Majesty

¹ The whole of the tunics in possession were sent to Pimlico to be altered, and were returned in the course of a few days.

has received from the exemplary services of the corps under your command." This letter also intimated that certain allowances would be granted on the occasion to the officers and men. The subalterns were to receive an allowance equal to three¹ months' pay, while the surgeon and assistant-surgeon (who appear to have been specially favoured) were to receive one year's pay from the day of disembodiment. It was particularly mentioned that the adjutant and other members of the permanent staff were not to have any gratuity or allowance, as they were to be retained on full pay. The men were to be permitted to receive the unexpired portion of their annual bounty; and in addition, to take with them their clothing of the past year, as well as any articles of necessities that might be absolutely required by them.

On the 17th May the commanding officer notified, in regimental orders, that he had great pleasure in publishing a copy of two resolutions which were passed by the House of Lords on the 8th inst.,² so highly creditable to the militia force; and at the same time an extract of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War,³ addressed to him as lord-lieutenant of the county.

With reference to the letter previously mentioned, intimating that on disembodiment the men would be permitted to take away their clothing, &c., from which it was inferred that these articles would become their own property, the following circular was subsequently issued (which appears very hard upon the men): "Every man will be permitted to take with him his fatigue-clothing and necessities; but upon being again called up for training, he must produce two shirts and two pairs of stockings, or he will have to pay for the same by stoppages from his pay or bounty."

The regiment was disembodied at Dalkeith on the 28th

¹ Subsequently increased to six months.

² Appendix, No. VII.

³ Appendix, No. VIII.

May, a special train having been engaged to convey the men as far as Edinburgh, by which they were allowed to travel free. Before leaving, they were specially warned that they would be liable to be called up for training, or for embodied service, at any time during the remainder of the five years for which they had been enrolled.

On the 24th February, Sergeant-major James Scott, 78th Highlanders, was transferred to the regiment to complete his army service, and was appointed colour-sergeant of the grenadier company.

The following announcement appeared in regimental orders of 19th March 1857: "The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch K.G., to be one of her Majesty's aides-de-camp for the service of the militia force."

By a letter from Lord Panmure, dated War Office, 6th July 1857, it was notified that her Majesty's Government had decided not to train this year any of the corps which were embodied in 1855 and 1856, the adjutant being directed to pay the annual bounty to the men at the principal towns in the county on specified dates, and also at Glasgow on two named days.

In the month of September six sergeants of the permanent staff were sent to different stations within the county to recruit for the regular army till further orders. In October three sergeants of the permanent staff were directed to proceed to Dumfries to be attached as drill-instructors to the Dumfries militia. On the 2d November, it is notified that Sergeant John Mair was appointed sergeant-major, *vice* Reid, discharged by authority of the Secretary of State for War.

By a letter, dated War Office, 6th August, the training was dispensed with for this year. The permanent staff was inspected by Major-General R. P. Douglas, Inspector-General of Militia, on the 29th October 1858.

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By a letter, dated War Office, 6th August, the training was dispensed with for this year. The permanent staff was inspected by Major-General R. P. Douglas, Inspector-General of Militia, on the 29th October 1858.

On the 15th October, Captain and Adjutant H. Bowman was ordered to proceed to London to give evidence before a Royal Commission on the reorganisation of the militia.

The regiment was assembled at Dalkeith for twenty-one days' training and exercise on 27th June 1859, being the first training since the disembodiment. At the same date the following appointment was made: "Charles Dycer, M.D., late staff assistant-surgeon, to be assistant-surgeon, *vice* Palmer, deceased."

The regiment was inspected on 15th July by Colonel M'Cleverty, Assistant Adjutant-General, when he expressed his entire satisfaction with the appearance and drill of the corps after so short a period of training. In accordance with instructions received from the War Office, the adjutant and the two senior non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff proceeded to the School of Musketry at Hythe on the 10th August.

The regiment assembled this year for twenty-seven days' training on 4th June, and was inspected on the 29th 1860. by Major-General Douglas, Inspector-General of Militia, who was greatly pleased with their steadiness under arms, their general efficiency at drill, and their excellent conduct in quarters.

A supply of books having been received from the War Office in January, a library was established for the 1861. use of the permanent staff, the quartermaster-sergeant being appointed librarian.

The regiment was assembled at Dalkeith on the 24th June for twenty-seven days' training—the recruits, numbering 242, having been called up previously for twenty-one days' preliminary drill. The inspection took place on the 4th July by Major-General Lord F. Paulet, C.B., Inspector-General of Militia.

It is notified in regimental orders of the 19th May, that a new storehouse, guard-room, magazine, and quarters
 1862. for four staff sergeants, which had been erected by the Commissioners of Supply for the county, being now ready for occupation, the sergeants and buglers would be employed till further orders in conveying the arms, accoutrements, stores, &c., from the old storehouse to the new buildings. The quarters were to be occupied by the sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, bugle-major, and orderly-room clerk.

The training commenced this year on 23d June, when the regiment was called out for twenty-one days—the recruits, numbering 109, being previously assembled for fourteen days' preliminary drill. The inspection of the regiment was made by Major-General E. W. F. Walker, C.B., commanding the forces in North Britain, when an order was issued by the Duke of Buccleuch, intimating the great satisfaction he had derived from the efficient appearance of the corps in the field; as also the favourable observations made by the inspecting officer.

The regiment was assembled on the 22d June for twenty-one days' training and exercise—the recruits, number-
 1863. ing 84 men, having assembled for fourteen days' drill previous to the training. Major-General Walker again inspected the regiment.

The 20th June was fixed as the day of assembly of the regiment for twenty-one days' training this year,
 1864. when the inspecting officer was again Major-General Walker, C.B.

On the occasion of H.R.H. Prince Alfred paying a visit to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith House, the regiment was paraded on 30th June for his Royal Highness's inspection, on which day the following notification appeared in regimental orders:—

“Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch has much pleasure in recording in the books of the corps that his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, K.G., was pleased to express his great satisfaction at the general appearance and drill of the regiment in the field this morning, particularly after the short time the men have been assembled.”

On the 26th August a communication was received from the Secretary of State for War, reducing the establishment of the regiment to 6 sergeants, 18 corporals, and 600 privates.

1865-1877.

By a War Office circular dated 18th January 1865, it was notified that, with a view to affording greater facilities to complete the number of sergeants on the permanent staff of militia regiments, non-commissioned officers of eighteen years' service would in future be eligible for transfer to complete their army service.

In accordance with a War Office circular received on 24th March 1866, the companies were in future to be distinguished by letters from A to F for all purposes of interior economy.

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CHAPTER VIII.

1865-1877.

TRAININGS AND INSPECTIONS—BRIGADE FIELD-DAY IN EDINBURGH
—RETIREMENT OF CAPTAIN BOWMAN AND APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR—BRIGADE FIELD-DAY IN DALKEITH PARK—INSPECTION BY GENERAL RUMLEY—NEW METHOD OF PAYING BOUNTY—ESTABLISHMENT INCREASED BY TWO ADDITIONAL COMPANIES—LAST TRAINING AT DALKEITH—INSPECTED BY GENERAL RAMSAY STUART—RETIREMENT OF COLONEL SIR ARCHIBALD HOPE, BART.
—PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT TO THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

By a War Office circular dated 18th January 1865, it was notified that, with a view to affording greater facilities to complete the number of sergeants on the permanent staff of militia regiments, non-commissioned officers of eighteen years' service would in future be eligible for transfer to complete their army service.

The training of the regiment was fixed this year to take place at Dalkeith as usual for twenty-seven days, commencing on 12th June—the recruits, consisting of 91 men, being called up for only seven days' preliminary drill. The inspection took place on the 8th July by Colonel Pipon, Inspector-General of Militia.

In accordance with a War Office circular received on 24th March 1866, the companies were in future to be distinguished by letters from A to F for all purposes of interior economy.

The regiment was ordered to assemble for twenty-seven days' training and exercise at Dalkeith on the 18th June 1866—the recruits, numbering 136, being called up for seven days previously—and was inspected on the 12th and 13th July, by Major-General F. W. Hamilton, C.B., commanding the troops in Scotland.

The 10th of June was fixed for the assembly of the 1867. regiment this year, when the inspection was again made by Major-General Pipon, on which occasion Lieutenant-General Viscount Melville, G.C.B., was also present. In the month of October it was notified by a communication from the War Office that the establishment for the following year was to be increased to 7 sergeants, 19 corporals, and 628 privates.

The regiment again assembled at Dalkeith for twenty-seven days' training on the 8th June, and was in- 1868. spected on the 2d July and following day by Major-General Honourable James Lindsay, Inspector-General of Reserve Forces.

The regiment was assembled this year at Dalkeith for 1869. twenty-seven days' training on the 7th June—the recruits being called up for fourteen days previously.

Captain and Adjutant Bowman having been granted leave of absence, his duties were performed by Lieutenant R. C. Dudgeon, 2d battalion the Royal Regiment.¹ On the 28th June the regiment proceeded by special train to Edinburgh, and took part in an infantry brigade field-day with the regular troops² and volunteers, under the command of Major-General Rumley, when the General expressed himself well satisfied with the appearance of the regiment. In the absence of the General commanding, the regiment was inspected on the 1st and 2d July by Colonel Honourable F. Colborne, Assistant Adjutant-General, who intimated at the

¹ On leave of absence from India.

² 42d Highlanders.

close of his inspection that he was much pleased with the general efficiency and smart appearance of the regiment.

On the 11th November, Lieutenant R. C. Dudgeon (who had retired from 1st Foot on previous day) was appointed adjutant with the rank of captain, in succession to Captain Bowman, who had been placed on a retired allowance with the honorary rank of major.

The regiment again assembled at Dalkeith for the annual training on 6th June—the recruits being called up for 1870. fourteen days' preliminary drill. With the consent of Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, it was arranged to hold a brigade field-day in Dalkeith Park during the training this year, when the following district order was published with reference thereto:—

“ EDINBURGH, 24th June 1870.

“ Weather permitting, the troops in garrison¹ and the Edinburgh L.I. Militia will be formed for brigade drill in Dalkeith Park at 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 28th instant.

“ The infantry will form at the south end of the Park, in line of contiguous quarter-distance columns, right in front, facing to the north.

“ The Royal Artillery, 3 guns on each flank of the infantry brigade.

“ The cavalry on outpost duty on the north side of sunk fence at the north end of the Park, throwing out pickets.

“ Cavalry and artillery will be furnished with blank ammunition; infantry with 15 rounds ditto.”

On the day fixed, a most interesting and instructive brigade drill was carried out under command of Major-General Rumley, a large number of spectators being as-

¹ The troops consisted of 18th Hussars, Royal Artillery (Leith Fort), and 90th Regiment Light Infantry.

sembled on the high ground at the south end of the deer-park. At the conclusion of the movements the General rode up to the Duke of Buccleuch and complimented him in the highest terms on the excellent appearance of the regiment and the steadiness of the men during the various manœuvres. In the afternoon the officers of the various regiments, and a number of ladies and gentlemen connected with the county, were entertained at luncheon by the officers of the regiment.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Rumley on the 30th June and 1st July, when he expressed himself highly satisfied with the general efficiency of the regiment, and congratulated his Grace on the excellent behaviour of the men during training.

On the 7th December it was notified in regimental orders that a communication had been received from H.M. lieutenant of the county, intimating that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to approve of a step of honorary rank being granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Hope, Bart., to date 30th November 1870.

The training was fixed for this year to commence on 29th

1871. May, the recruits being called up for a longer period than formerly—viz., twenty-eight days' preliminary drill. The inspection of the regiment was held on the 22d and 23d June, by Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Scotland, who expressed his great satisfaction with the smart and soldier-like appearance of the regiment, and particularly remarked the steadiness of the men under arms. He also remarked that the regiment had turned out very strong, and that the movements, which were well selected, were particularly well performed; and he congratulated his Grace on the good behaviour of the men during the time they had been assembled.

At the termination of the training this year a new method of paying the bounty was introduced, by which all men living beyond the town of Dalkeith had their bounty and balance of pay forwarded to their respective places of abode by post-office order. About £700 was thus forwarded by post, which had an excellent effect in getting the men despatched to their homes in a much more orderly manner than hitherto.

On the 8th January, Sergeant Henry Hutt of the permanent staff (late 90th Regiment) died at Dalkeith, and
1872. was buried with military honours.

On the 4th May, Captain J. D. B. Hay was granted the honorary rank of major.

The regiment assembled at Dalkeith for twenty-seven days' training on the 3d June—the recruits, numbering 180, having been out for twenty-eight days' preliminary drill, a number of whom were encamped during that period at the militia stores, the remainder being accommodated in the barracks in Hunt Close.

Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., again inspected the regiment on the 27th and 28th June, when he expressed his entire approval of the efficiency of the regiment, and complimented the colonel upon the steadiness of the men, which, he said, could only be attained in a militia regiment by the constant perseverance of the officers and non-commissioned officers. He also remarked that he was exceedingly well pleased with the inspection of the men's kits, which were very clean and well laid-out, and also with the careful manner in which the regimental books had been kept.

His Grace took the opportunity of expressing, in regimental orders, his great pleasure with the satisfactory appearance of the regiment, and conduct of the men; and returned his thanks to all the officers, non-commissioned

officers, and men for their invariable support, and the very efficient manner in which all his orders and wishes had been carried out.

In the month of February this year instructions were received from the General commanding in Scotland 1873. for the regiment to assemble for the annual training on the following dates: recruits on 21st April, for six weeks' preliminary drill; and the regiment on 2d June, for twenty-seven days' training.

The inspection took place on the 26th and 27th June, Major-General Sir John Douglas being again the inspecting officer, on which occasion he addressed the regiment in most flattering terms, as notified in the following regimental order, published after the inspection:—

“Colonel his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., has the satisfaction of notifying in regimental orders that Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Scotland, at the close of his inspection this day remarked that he had had the pleasure of inspecting this regiment for the third time, and he never had seen the regiment in better order than on this occasion.

“The arms and accoutrements were particularly clean, the men were very steady in the ranks, the marching past on each occasion was splendidly done, and the movements in the field were most steadily performed.

“He said the officers deserved special credit for the smart appearance of the men, and the regiment should indeed be proud of having such an excellent commanding officer; and all ranks have shown that they must have given him every assistance, judging from the admirable appearance the regiment presented this day.

“His Grace takes this opportunity of thanking the officers, and all under his command, for their cordial support during training.”

In accordance with an Act of Parliament passed this session, entitled "An Act for extending the Period of Service in the Militia," a circular was issued from the War Office in November, in which it was notified that on and after the 3d December 1873, all militiamen were to be enrolled for a period of six years instead of five, receiving the same bounty as under the former engagement. This naturally created a great amount of discontent, and caused such a sensation in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other recruiting stations, that recruiting for the militia was almost entirely at a stand-still, notwithstanding the dulness of trade, and large numbers of men being out of employment at this time.

Formerly a militiaman received 10s. on enrolment, and £1, 1s. at the end of each training, receiving a balance of 5s. at the end of the fifth training,—total, £6. By the new Act a militiaman only receives £1 at the expiration of each training for six years.

On the 24th February, it was notified in the 'War Office Gazette' that all adjutants of the auxiliary forces not 1874. then serving in the regular army, were to have the temporary rank of captain in the army, their commissions bearing date the following day. This 'Gazette' had the effect of settling the vexed question as to the nature of the rank formerly held by adjutants of militia, yeomanry, and volunteers.

Instructions were received by the commanding officer for the regiment to assemble for training on the 4th May, the recruits being called up for six weeks previously. The strength of the regiment was considerably above the establishment at the training, amounting to 742 of all ranks.

Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., again inspected the regiment for the fourth time; and at the close of his inspection, which took place on the 28th and 29th May, he complimented the Duke of Buccleuch upon the high state

of efficiency maintained by the regiment, and remarked that "if the regiment were in camp for a couple of months, no regiment of the line could be better."

The following officers of the army were attached for duty-training: Captain Andrew Murray, 78th Highlanders (formerly served in Edinburgh County Militia); Lieutenant W. R. H. Craufurd, 91st Highlanders; Lieutenant Hutchison, 90th Regiment. Lieutenant A. C. Dick, Renfrew Militia, was also attached as musketry instructor.

Pursuant to instructions contained in War Office circular dated 25th July 1874, the regiment was increased by two, additional companies, when the following was the establishment until further orders: 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 10 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 sergeant-instructor of musketry, 1 paymaster-sergeant, 1 orderly-room clerk, 1 bugle-major, 16 sergeants permanent staff, 16 sergeants, 32 corporals, 8 buglers, 800 privates. Total all ranks, 903.

The regiment was assembled at Dalkeith for the annual training on 31st May,—the recruits, numbering 231, 1875. having been called up for forty-two days' preliminary drill. In the absence of the Major-General, the regiment was inspected by Colonel T. B. Butt, commanding 62d Brigade depot, when he was much pleased with all he had seen, and remarked that he was particularly impressed with the perfect steadiness of the men on parade, and would have great pleasure in making a most favourable report. The following officers of the regular army were attached for duty: Captain C. A. Logan, the Royal Scots; Lieutenant W. H. C. Moubray, 42d Highlanders; Lieutenant E. P. Morgan-Payler, the Royal Scots; Lieutenant the Hon. J. M. Stopford, 52d Regiment (formerly Edinburgh County Militia).

1876.

In a regimental order published after the inspection, Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch congratulated the regiment on the particularly good "turn out" at the inspection, which satisfied his Grace that every man individually must have done his utmost to deserve the unqualified praise given by the General, and all who had been present this day.

The payment of the bounty by post-office orders, which had been found to tend greatly to the benefit of the men and their families, was again adopted this year—£850 hav-

ing been sent through the post in this manner; while the method of giving the men railway warrants instead of money to pay their fares was also introduced.

In a regimental order dated 6th March 1877, it is notified that revised standing orders had been issued, 1877. which the commanding officer directs are to be strictly observed by all ranks.

In accordance with instructions received from the War Office, the regiment assembled again at Dalkeith for the annual training of twenty-seven days on Monday the 4th June,—the recruits, numbering about 150, being called up for forty-two days' preliminary drill. This was the last occasion on which the regiment assembled at Dalkeith for training, as, under the new scheme for the reorganisation of the military forces, the regiment, being now affiliated with the 1st and 2d battalions 1st Foot (the Royal Scots), would in future assemble at the headquarters of the brigade depot at Greenlaw (afterwards called Glencorse).

The inspection was held in Dalkeith Park on 28th and 29th June, under Major-General Ramsay Stuart, C.B., who was accompanied by his aide de-camp, Captain Chater, 91st Highlanders, and Colonel Sprot, Assistant Adjutant-General. On the second day of the inspection, the regiment performed several interesting and instructive movements under the command of Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, on which occasion the "new formation of attack" was gone through with admirable precision. The extensive ground in the deer-park, Dalkeith, being well suited for this drill, the manœuvres were exceedingly effective, and elicited the highest praise from several distinguished officers of high rank who were present on the occasion. At the conclusion of the review the regiment was formed in square, when the General addressed the following remarks to the officers and men :—

"The discipline of the regiment, I must say, is splendid. Last year I considered this a very fine regiment, but this year it is beyond what I could have expected. I shall have much pleasure in reporting most favourably of my inspection to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and I cannot speak in too high terms of the regiment."

Previous to dismissing the regiment off parade, the Duke of Buccleuch addressed a few words in the following terms: He said "he had commanded the regiment for many years, but had never seen it appear to greater advantage than on this occasion. He had to thank the officers, and especially the adjutant, for the cordial assistance afforded him in bringing the regiment to its present state of efficiency. They had all heard the complimentary remarks made by the General, and he quite endorsed every word that had been said."

On this occasion the ground was kept by a party of the 7th Hussars from Piershill, under Lieutenant W. J. Gardiner-Baird, who formerly served in the Queen's Regiment Light Infantry. The following officers of the Royal Scots were attached for duty: Captain G. G. Stewart, Captain C. H. Sanford, Lieutenant E. P. Morgan-Payler. The regiment was dismissed on the 30th June.

The following announcement appeared in the 'London Gazette' of 7th September 1877: "The Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment L.I. Militia. — Captain and Honorary Major J. D. B. Hay resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. To date 8th September."

On the occasion of the retirement from the regiment of Colonel Sir Archibald Hope, Bart., a regimental order was published as follows: "The following announcement appeared in the 'London Gazette' of 28th inst.: 'The Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment L.I. Militia. — Lieutenant-

Colonel and Honorary Colonel Sir Archibald Hope, Bart., resigns his commission, and is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the regiment on retirement.'

"In publishing the foregoing order, Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., regrets having to announce the retirement of Colonel Sir Archibald Hope, Bart., and takes this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the long and valuable services rendered by him during a period of upwards of forty-six years in the regiment."

On the evening of the 28th November 1877, Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch was entertained at dinner in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, by the officers of the regiment, and others who had formerly served in it, when his Grace was presented with his portrait, painted by the late Sir Daniel Macnee, President of the Royal Scottish Academy. A large number of officers were present on this interesting occasion, as also the distinguished artist. The painting is an excellent likeness of the Duke, who is represented in full uniform as colonel of the regiment. The portrait now hangs in the entrance-hall at Dalkeith House. The officers who subscribed towards the presentation each received a handsome photograph of the picture.

CHAPTER IX.

1878-1879.

THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN PROMOTED LIEUTENANT-COLONEL — ORDER FOR REMOVAL OF HEADQUARTERS TO GLENCORSE BARRACKS—RESERVE FORCES CALLED OUT FOR ARMY SERVICE—RETIREMENT OF QUARTERMASTER M'DONALD, AND APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR—FIRST TRAINING AT GLENCORSE—MARCH TO DALKEITH, AND ESCORT THE COLOURS TO HEADQUARTERS — INSPECTION AND REMARKS BY GENERAL RAMSAY STUART—RETIREMENT OF COLONEL THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH—INSPECTION BY GENERAL R. BRUCE — H.R.H. DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE INSPECTS THE DEPOT AT GLENCORSE.

ON the 23d January 1878, Major the Marquis of Lothian was appointed lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Sir A. Hope, 1878. Bart., resigned.—'War Office Gazette,' 22d January 1878.

The following district order was received on the 19th March :—

"EDINBURGH, 18th March 1878.

"The headquarters of the Edinburgh County Militia, with the members of the permanent staff and their families, will be removed from Dalkeith to Glencorse Barracks on Tuesday the 19th inst., there to be stationed."

In connection with the removal of the headquarters from Dalkeith, the following is extracted from the 'Courant' of 20th March 1878: "The permanent staff of the Edinburgh County Militia, under the command of the adjutant, Captain Dudgeon, moved yesterday by rail from Dalkeith to Glencorse, where the headquarters of the regiment has now been established in connection with the 62d sub-district. A great many of the residents of Dalkeith turned out to bid them farewell, on their departure from the station with which the regiment has so long been associated."

On arrival at Glencorse Barracks, they were received by Major White, the senior officer at the station, who told them off to their quarters in the old wooden barracks. The arms, accoutrements, and clothing in possession of the regiment had been conveyed previously to Glencorse, where they were deposited in the Keep, a new building which had been constructed for the purpose, capable of holding about 3000 stand of arms. It consists of three storeys, each complete, with arm-racks and crates for 984 men.

On the 31st March, Sergeant-major James Scott was discharged from the permanent staff, having been found unfit for further service. In consideration of his length of service and exemplary conduct, he was subsequently granted an increase of pension at the rate of one shilling per diem. Sergeant-major Scott was a most deserving non-commissioned officer, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He served for upwards of nineteen years on the permanent staff of the regiment, having previously served for eighteen years in the 78th Highlanders, in which regiment he held the rank of sergeant-major for several years.

On the 1st April 1878, it was announced in both Houses of Parliament that in consequence of the serious state of affairs in the East, and the necessity having arisen for taking steps for the maintenance of peace and for the protection of

the interests of the empire, her Majesty deemed it proper to cause the reserve forces, or a certain portion thereof, to be forthwith called out for permanent service.

In accordance with the royal proclamation calling out the militia reserve, all men belonging to the reserve of this regiment were summoned to appear at headquarters between the 3d and 20th April; and it is highly creditable to those of the force to note, that out of a total strength of 204, only two men failed to report themselves. On their arrival they were immediately medically inspected, and those pronounced fit for service were clothed and equipped. After being drilled by the staff under the adjutant of the regiment, they were transferred on the 26th April to the 62d Brigade depot until the completion of their army service on the 31st July.

The following announcement appeared in the 'War Office Gazette,' dated 2d April 1878: "Quartermaster Charles M'Donald resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is granted the honorary rank of captain, and is permitted to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. To date 31st March 1878.¹ Quartermaster William Echlin Turnley, 1st Foot, to be quartermaster, *vice* C. M'Donald, placed on a retired allowance. To date 1st April 1878."

The recruits, numbering about 200, assembled at Glencorse for twenty-eight days' preliminary drill on the 20th May, when they were encamped on the ground to the west of the barracks. The following officers were present for duty: Captain Robertson, Lieutenants Wilkie and Barclay, Surgeon Lucas, and Quartermaster Turnley (who recently joined from Malta on appointment from the Royal Scots).

During the preliminary drill great preparations were

¹ On the occasion of his leaving the regiment, Captain M'Donald was presented by the officers with a testimonial and purse of 80 sovereigns.

made for the assembly of the main body, every possible means having been taken to make the camp comfortable for the regiment, several commodious wooden buildings having been erected at the expense of Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch. In addition to the ordinary camp equipment supplied by regulation, the colonel erected at his own expense a large cooking-shed for the protection of a patent cooking apparatus belonging to his Grace; also a recreation hut for the use of the men, and a washing-house. A skittle-alley, and vaulting-bars, &c., were also provided for the amusement of the men, which they availed themselves of during their spare time. It may also be mentioned that a marquee of large size, which had previously been used on the occasion of new colours being presented by her Majesty the Queen to "The Royal Scots" at Ballater,¹ was erected by Messrs T. & J. Bernard, Edinburgh, for the use of the regiment as a canteen—the whole camp, which is situated in a pretty spot at the foot of the Pentlands, presenting an exceedingly picturesque appearance.

The regiment assembled on Monday the 17th June at the headquarters; and after the men had been medically inspected, they received their clothing, arms, and accoutrements, &c., when they were marched by companies to the camp, and told off to the several tents, which had previously been pitched by the recruits.

The officers were encamped on the ground immediately adjoining the barracks, Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch having kindly placed several of his own tents at the disposal of the officers, as well as a large marquee which he lent to the sergeants for their mess. The Duke himself occupied a small square tent, pitched in the centre of the officers' encampment, which was tastefully adorned by some fine plants from Dalkeith Gardens. The officers' mess con-

¹ Appendix, No. IX.

sisted of a large wooden hut erected by his Grace, which was well adapted for the purpose, being amply supplied with all the necessary appliances for cooking, and conveniently situated to the officers' tents.

On the morning of 5th July the regiment paraded in review order, and marched under the command of Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch to Dalkeith Park, where the men were served with refreshments, while the officers were entertained to luncheon in Dalkeith House. Afterwards the colours of the regiment, which had hitherto been kept at Dalkeith House, were taken from the hall and handed over to the officers of the colour-party, when they were escorted to the lawn in front of the House, where the regiment, which was formed in line, presented arms, and afterwards marched past, and returned with the colours to Glencorse. A large number of the inhabitants of Dalkeith turned out on the occasion to witness the regiment (which, ever since its first existence, had been associated with the town) as it marched back to the new headquarters.

The annual inspection was held on the 11th and 12th July by Lieutenant-General Ramsay Stuart, C.B., who was accompanied by Colonel Dalyell, commanding 62d Brigade depot, and Captain Chater, A.D.C. The regiment paraded for the review in the field to the south of the barracks, where a large number of people were assembled. The field-officers present on parade were Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Lothian, and Major Wauchope (late 6th Dragoons).

After the usual march past, the manual and firing exercises were executed with admirable precision. A number of field-manceuvres were then performed, in which the formation of attack was carefully gone through. At the close of the inspection the regiment was formed into square, when the General made some complimentary re-

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Instructions were subsequently received by the commanding officer for the recruits to assemble on the 21st April, for six weeks' preliminary drill; and the regiment on the 2d June, for twenty days' training.

In the month of April it was rumoured that the regiment was about to lose the services of their much-esteemed commanding officer, but it was sincerely hoped by all that such might not be realised. However, their hopes in this respect were soon blighted, as the following announcement appeared in the 'War Office Gazette' of 20th May: "The Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry.—Colonel Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., resigns his commission. Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., late colonel, to be honorary colonel of the regiment; to date 21st May."

The following extract from general orders, dated Headquarters, Durban, Natal, 12th April 1879, was published in the regimental orders of the 4th June 1879: "Captain D. S. Robertson, Edinburgh County Militia, will be attached for duty to the 2d battalion 21st Foot, at the request of the officer commanding that corps."

With reference to the assembly of the regiment for training, the following is an extract from a notice which appeared in the 'Peebles Advertiser' of the 7th June:—

marks respecting the efficient state in which he had again found it. He said that the men had drilled so particularly well, it would be difficult to find a single fault. He congratulated the Duke on having such a fine regiment, and said he was exceedingly well satisfied with everything he had seen, and would have the greatest pleasure in reporting most favourably to H.R.H. the Field-Marshal commanding-in-chief. The Duke of Buccleuch then congratulated the regiment on the complimentary remarks made by the inspecting officer. The total strength of the regiment at the inspection was 612, this number being exclusive of upwards of 200 men belonging to the militia reserve force, who were serving with the Royal Scots. Captain W. C. C. Erskine, 1st Royal Lanark Militia, was attached during the training.

Her Majesty having been pleased to command that the services of the reserve forces would no longer be required, the men belonging to the militia reserve force of the regiment were retransferred, on the completion of their army service with the depot "The Royal Scots,"—when they were paid up, and despatched to their homes by special train to Edinburgh.

On the 27th November, a garrison board assembled at Glencorse for the purpose of reporting upon the accommodation required for the permanent staff of the regiment, and to propose a permanent reallocation of married-quarters for the sergeants and others; Colonel Lock, commanding 50th Regiment, being the president of the board.

In accordance with instructions received from the War Office, it was intimated by the officer commanding 62d 1879. sub-district that the training this year would be limited to three weeks, or twenty days.

With reference to this, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, on moving the vote for the army estimates

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"The recruits of this regiment having completed six weeks' preliminary drill, the whole regiment assembled on Monday for the annual training. The camp, which consists of 132 tents for the men, 20 for the officers, besides the canteen, hospital, and band tents, has been pitched on the same ground as last year, to the south of the barracks.

"The arrangements for the comfortable accommodation of the men are much more complete than before, the ground having been also well drained. Owing to the period allowed for the training being shorter this year, in order to economise time, arrangements had been made for the men to receive all their clothing, arms, and accoutrements on the first day; and this was successfully accomplished. The effective strength of the regiment is 23 officers, 40 sergeants, 34 corporals, 8 buglers, and 781 privates; total, 886. Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Lothian, K.T., was in command.

"Captain Erskine, 1st Royal Lanark Militia, and Lieutenant M'Kerrell, Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia, were attached for duty. Captain Scobie, late 42d Highlanders, has been appointed instructor of musketry, Captain Robertson being employed on special service in Africa at present. Several recruits who had volunteered for active service having been passed by Colonel Dalyell, were sent off to join the 58th Brigade depot."

The weather was excessively wet during the training, rendering it necessary to change the encampment-ground frequently:¹ on one occasion it was so wet that it was necessary to remove the men, as far as practicable, into the spare rooms in the barracks, two companies passing the night in the drill-shed. Eventually the tents were pitched on the ground behind the barracks, where the regiment, with the

¹ The commanding officer received instructions from the War Office to dismiss the men to their homes if considered desirable.

exception of three companies who were accommodated in barracks, remained till the end of the training.

The inspection took place on the 19th and 20th June, when the inspecting officer was Major-General R. Bruce, commanding in North Britain. The General was accompanied by Colonel Dalyell, commanding 62d Brigade depot, and Major Everett, 79th Highlanders, A.D.C.

A large number of people connected with the county were present on the 20th to witness the review. After several interesting movements had been performed under the command of the Marquis of Lothian, the regiment was formed into close column, when Major-General Bruce addressed the officers and men in highly complimentary terms. He remarked that, considering the state of dirt and mud in which the camp had been, it was astonishing to him to see the regiment turn out so clean and smart. He was much pleased with the steadiness of the men on parade; and on examining the defaulter-books on the previous day, he was glad to find that their conduct had been excellent. He concluded by saying, that when it was remembered that they had attained their present efficiency in only twenty days, it said very much for their zeal and attention to their duties.

Honorary Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, who was present on the occasion, made a few remarks to the regiment, when he stated that it gave him the greatest pleasure to be present at this inspection, after the very many years he had had the honour to command the regiment in person; and he felt that the command he had relinquished had fallen into good hands, otherwise they could not have appeared to such advantage as they had done to-day. He took this public opportunity, in retiring from the active command of the regiment, of expressing his acknowledgment of thanks for the constant and unvaried support he had always received

from the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in past years, which had enabled him to maintain the highest character of discipline, good conduct, and efficiency which always distinguished this regiment. He trusted that the same good feeling which had hitherto existed would continue in the regiment. After the review a large party was entertained at luncheon in the mess-hut.

The following is an extract from the 'War Office Gazette, dated 15th August 1879:—

"The Edinburgh, or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry.—Charles William Cowan, Esq., late captain, is permitted to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement."¹

On Saturday morning, the 18th October, Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief, paid an official visit to Glencorse Barracks, and inspected the depot Royal Scots, and permanent staff Queen's Regiment Light Infantry Militia, under the command of Colonel Dalyell. During the inspection his Royal Highness took special notice of several of the staff-sergeants decorated with medals, and inquired as to the regiments with which they were connected, and their length of service, &c. On leaving the parade-ground, H.R.H. visited the old and new barracks, minutely examining the various buildings, and afterwards inspected the military prison.

The Commander-in-Chief was accompanied by General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General; Colonel Annesley, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Bateson, A.D.C.; Lieutenant-General Bruce, Commanding the Forces in North Britain; Major-General Sir F. Fitzwygram, Bart.; Major Everett, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Locock, Royal Engineers; &c., &c.

¹ Captain Cowan retired from the regiment in 1873.

1880-1881.

ORDERS were received in February for the assembly of the regiment for twenty-seven days' training, on Monday 1880. the 28th June—the recruits, consisting of 138 men, being called up for twenty-eight days' preliminary drill, when they were accommodated in the old barracks; two officers being present for duty, and three for instruction. The remainder of the regiment assembled at Glencorse on the above date, when the whole were encamped on the usual ground, the weather unfortunately being again very wet and stormy. Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Lothian having been granted leave of absence, the regiment was commanded by Major W. Wauchope.

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warding a favourable report to the War Office. There were no officers attached for duty during this training. The whole of the duties in the barracks were furnished by the regiment during the period they were out for training, the Royal Scots having been quartered at Edinburgh Castle during the annual course of musketry instruction. The officers gave a ball on the 14th June, which was a great success; and on the afternoon of the 21st the regimental games were held in presence of a large assemblage of people.

On the 9th June, Captain William C. C. Erskine (late 54th Regiment) was transferred to the regiment from the 1st Royal Lanark Militia, and was posted to A company, *vice* Sir James L. Foulis, Bart.

Lieutenants C. F. H. Davidson and A. Scott Elliott having been successful in passing the military competitive examination for commissions in the line, were gazetted to the 79th Highlanders on the 22d October, and received instructions to join that regiment at Gibraltar.

On the 6th December, Buglers W. J. Dickson and J. McKenna of the permanent staff were discharged at their own request, for the purpose of enlisting into the 2d battalion the Royal Scots, in which corps their fathers had served for upwards of twenty-one years.

A most disastrous fire occurred at Glencorse about three o'clock on the morning of the 17th January, causing 1881. the total destruction of the large wooden block of barracks,¹ the centre portion being then occupied by the married members of the permanent staff and sergeants' mess. Owing to the inflammable nature of the building, the flames spread with such rapidity that the occupants of those quarters were unable to save little beyond the clothes they

¹ Called "Douglas Barrack" (after Lord James Douglas, one of the former colonels of the Royal Scots).

In consequence of the serious losses sustained by those who occupied quarters in this building, a subscription list was started for their benefit, which in a very short time amounted to upwards of £300. In addition to the subscriptions, many parcels of clothing and other useful articles were received in behalf of the sufferers.

Instructions were received on the 12th February from the General commanding, for the regiment to assemble for the annual training this year on Monday 27th June for twenty-seven days, the recruits to be called up for four weeks' preliminary drill, commencing on 30th May.

¹ Represented in the picture with the colours.

place with a figure of merit of 118.57, being the highest among the Scotch militia regiments.

The following regimental order was published on the 30th April: "Captain D. S. Robertson has been granted a medal and clasp for service in Zululand while attached for duty with the 2d battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1879." On the 13th of May, Bugler Simmons of the permanent staff was presented by the adjutant with a medal for active service in Zululand while attached to the 58th Regiment, he having volunteered for this service while serving with the depot companies of the 2d battalion the Royal Scots. On the termination of this war, Bugler Simmons rejoined his old corps, and was transferred to the permanent staff Edinburgh County Militia.

The establishment of the regiment having been increased by an additional major, the following appointment was notified in the 'War Office Gazette,' dated 31st May 1881: "Lieutenant-Colonel George Grant Gordon, half-pay late Scots Guards, to be major. To bear date 10th May 1881."¹

The recruits assembled on Monday 30th May, and in consequence of the wooden barracks having been destroyed by the recent fire, they were encamped during the whole period of the preliminary drill. In accordance with a recent order from the War Office, the whole of the recruits were put through a course of target practice, which took up a considerable portion of the short time allowed for their preliminary drill. The officers present with the recruits, in addition to the adjutant and quartermaster, were: Captain W. Wilkie, Lieutenants B. Boyd and C. Daniel.

The remainder of the regiment assembled for training on Monday 27th June, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Lothian, K.T., when there was an

¹ This officer's services are given in the Appendix, No. X.

excellent muster of all ranks. The tents having previously been pitched by the recruits, the men were marched to the camp immediately after they had received their clothing, &c. Since last year the encampment-ground has been further improved by the construction of roads. Additional huts have also been erected for the comfort and convenience of the men. A large and substantial building has been substituted for the marquee which was formerly used as a canteen, and an addition has been made to the orderly-room hut. Improvements have also been made in connection with the officers' mess-hut, the ground having been levelled, and a road constructed for the greater convenience of carriages and other vehicles.

On the 1st July the following district order was published for information in connection with the reorganisation of the army, which is of memorable importance in the history of the regiment, it being no longer distinguished as the "Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry :"—

" 1st Regimental District Orders.

" GLENCORSE, 1st July 1881.

" Certain changes having been sanctioned in the composition and title of territorial regiments, the following is published for information :—

" Designation of Territorial Regiments and Districts.

" 1st Regimental District. — Title of Regiment, 'The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).' In future the title of the Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment Light Infantry Militia will be: 'Third Battalion the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).'

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By a general order, subsequently published, it was notified that in all official correspondence the abbreviated title of "Lothian Regiment" would only be used—the militia battalion being styled by the number before the territorial title, the word *militia* being omitted,—thus, "Third Battalion Lothian Regiment."

In consequence of the change of the regiment from "Light Infantry," the badge of the bugle formerly worn had to be discarded ; but it has been decided by the authorities at the Horse Guards that the star (similar to the Order of the Thistle), which has been used by the regiment for a great number of years, should be retained as the distinctive badge to be worn by "The Royal Scots."

The dress of the territorial regiment is to consist of the doublet and trews, similar to that worn by the Highland Light Infantry regiments, the tartan being of a pattern not unlike that of the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch).

The regiment concluded the annual training on Saturday 23d July, and was inspected on the two previous days by Colonel Dalrymple, commanding the 1st Regimental District. The review took place on the 22d, in the presence of a large number of people connected with the county. After the usual march past, several interesting battalion movements were gone through by Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Lothian. During the review Major-General M'Donald, commanding the forces in North Britain, arrived on the ground attended by his staff, when he was received with a salute, after which the regiment again marched past, and performed several more movements in battalion drill and extended order. Heavy rain having fallen, the General gave the order for the regiment to be formed into square, when he addressed the officers and men in most complimentary terms respecting their efficiency, and said he was glad to

learn from Colonel Dalyell that he had found everything in excellent order, and that the conduct of the regiment had been good.

Colonel the Marquis of Lothian afterwards made a few remarks, complimenting the regiment on having done so well, and took the opportunity of thanking the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for their cordial assistance in maintaining the high character of the regiment during the time it had been assembled.

The General and staff and a large party were afterwards entertained to luncheon in the officers' mess-hut. During the remainder of the day the men of the regiment were busily engaged handing in their arms, accoutrements, clothing, and camp equipment. At 8 P.M. the regiment was again paraded, when the men received their post-office orders and railway tickets, and afterwards marched to Glen-corse station, from whence they were conveyed by special train to Edinburgh, the whole of the officers, including the Marquis of Lothian, being present at the railway station.

The strength of the regiment at the inspection was as follows: 3 field-officers, 8 captains, 9 subalterns, 3 staff officers, 29 sergeants, and 774 rank and file. There were also attached during training two sergeants Scots Guards, and one sergeant the Royal Scots.

By a circular dated July 1881, it was ordered that all militia recruits enrolled more than three months prior to the date fixed for the assembly of the regiment, would be sent immediately after enrolment to the headquarters of the regimental district to undergo sixty-three days' preliminary drill. It was also notified that such recruits were to be treated in every respect the same as recruits for the regular army, as regards drill, discipline, messing, &c. The enrolment bounty hitherto allowed to recruits was discontinued, a bounty of £1 being given on the completion of their pre-

liminary drill. By this change it is no doubt anticipated that a greater number of militiamen will be induced to join the regular army; those who do not, will be required to attend the next annual training with their regiment.

It has also been decided, that in future the appointments on the permanent staff will be filled only by non-commissioned officers serving in the army; and as no pensioners will be re-engaged on the termination of their existing engagements, it is much to be regretted that the militia battalions will thus be deprived of the services of many valuable and deserving non-commissioned officers.

CHAPTER XI.

ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL SCOTS.

EARLIEST ACCOUNT OF THE REGIMENT—UNDER GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS
—COMMANDED BY SIR JOHN HEPBURN—DUMBARTON'S REGI-
MENT—COMMANDED BY H.R.H. DUKE OF KENT—FORMATION
OF THIRD AND FOURTH BATTALIONS—SERVICES OF THIRD BAT-
TALION—BATTLE OF BUSACO, AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS UNDER
WELLINGTON—ENGAGED ALONG WITH 28TH REGIMENT AT
QUATRE BRAS—LIST OF OFFICERS PRESENT AT QUATRE BRAS
AND WATERLOO—NAMES OF THE COLONELS WHO HAVE COM-
MANDED THE ROYAL SCOTS.

It is difficult indeed to trace the origin of the old Royal Scots, so many and conflicting are the accounts which have been written of the earlier history of this most distinguished regiment. That it is not only the *first*, but the *oldest*, corps in the British service, appears to be equally certain. As early as 882 it is said to have been represented by a body of Scottish gentlemen who formed a royal guard to Charles III., King of France. This guard, afterwards called "Le Regiment des Gardes Ecossoises," which rapidly increased in numbers, attended Louis IX. in the Holy wars in Egypt and Palestine, and continued in the service of the French kings until the time of Charles VII., when they were joined in 1420 by a body of 7000 Scotchmen under

the Earl of Buchan. After fighting many distinguished engagements, especially the famous battles of Verneuil and Baugé, Charles, appreciating so highly their gallant services, remodelled this corps of guards, and showed his gratitude by again availing himself of their services.

The great Swedish commander, Gustavus Adolphus, having been specially attracted by the gallant and distinguished services of those Scottish troops, invited our countrymen to join his ranks, in which they afterwards fought so nobly during the Thirty Years' War. It was under this heroic commander that a regiment selected from his favourite Scotsmen was constituted and commanded by Sir John Hepburn; in which command this young soldier, eager for adventure, and burning for distinction and glory, acquitted himself with a valour and ability that few have equalled. This regiment was known as "Hepburn's Scots Regiment," of which "The Royal Scots" is now the direct representative.

After the death of Gustavus, Hepburn returned to Scotland; and in 1633 he went over to France, where he again met with what remained of his old Scotch regiment. Subsequently the whole of the Scots Guards were formed into one regiment, under the command of Hepburn, which consisted of upwards of 8000 officers and men. In 1636 this brave soldier fell at the siege of Saverne. The following graphic description of his last moments is extracted from his 'Memoirs': "Having somewhat rashly volunteered to examine the principal breach, with his usual coolness and temerity he approached too near, at a time when the strong batteries of the town and castle were all firing on the trenches with greater fury than ever. At that crisis, a ball shot from the ramparts struck the brave Hepburn in the neck, where his jointed gorget failed to protect him, and he sank from his horse, to be borne away



Editer. p. 1600.

J. F. Baugle sculp. Lipsia 1797

GVSTAVO ADOLPHO II.
S.

Io. Frid. Bauf-

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S.

Io. Frid. Baufz

by his faithful Scottish soldiers, a party of whom immediately rushed forward to his assistance.

"His fall was the signal for a fourth general assault. . . . Ere this was achieved, with the familiar din of the distant strife in his ears, Hepburn expired, with his unbuckled armour on, his sword by his side, and the friends he loved—the comrades of his Bohemian wars, his Swedish and Bavarian triumphs—standing sadly and darkly around him. He died like the hero he had lived, in the blood-stained trenches, with the Scottish standard drooping over him, and surrounded by the dead, the wounded, and all the frightful *débris* of that protracted siege, just as the sun set behind the mountains of Alsace.

"His last words were touchingly expressive of regret that he should be buried so far from the secluded kirkyard where the bones of his forefathers lay."

Sir John Hepburn was succeeded in the command by his cousin, Sir James Hepburn, who was killed in the following year in Lorraine. Lord James Douglas was then promoted colonel, after which the regiment was known as "Douglas's Regiment."

In 1589, on the assassination of Henry III. of France, Henry IV. was *first* saluted as king by the Scots Guards, who were then on duty at St Cloud.

In 1643, the regiment, led by Prince de Condé, served with great distinction in the Netherlands and Italy.

In 1655 Lord James Douglas lost his life at the siege of Douay, and was succeeded in the command by his brother, Lord George Douglas, who was afterwards created Earl of Dumbarton in 1675, when the regiment took the name of "Dumbarton's Regiment."¹

In 1661, the regiment, which had been so long in the

¹ The old regimental march, "Dumbarton's Drums," is still used by the Royal Scots.

service of the kings of France, was brought over to England, when Charles II., with a view to strengthen his position on the throne, endeavoured to establish a standing army, at which time Douglas's regiment was placed on the British establishment as "The Royal Regiment of Foot."

There was another Scottish regiment in France which also ranked as Guards. They went over from Scotland in 1643. This regiment was reduced in 1662, and the subalterns and such soldiers as chose were incorporated into the Royal Regiment.

In all probability this circumstance may have given origin to the frequent quarrels and jealousies which are said to have existed between the regiment of Hepburn and that of Picardy. The latter, considering they were the oldest regiment, were anxious to take precedence on all occasions; but the former claimed their seniority in consequence of being incorporated with the Scottish Archer Guard (which dated its origin from the days of St Louis and the Eighth Crusade).

The Picardy regiment, treating these claims to antiquity with ridicule, gave Hepburn's regiment the *sobriquet* of "*Pontius Pilate's Guard*," which the Royal Scots retain to this day. It is recorded that on one occasion, after a sharp dispute on this contested point of seniority, one of Hepburn's officers said laughingly to an officer of the Picardy regiment, "We must be mistaken, monsieur; for had *we* really been the guards of Pontius Pilate, our sentinels would not have slept on their post."

In 1679 Dumbarton's regiment was in Ireland, and in the following year was despatched to Africa, where, in the celebrated defence of Tangiers against an overwhelming number of Moors, the regiment behaved so gallantly.

The regiment returned to England in 1684.

In 1688, when the defections from the army of James II.

caused his flight to France, it is worthy of notice that the Royal Scots Regiment was the only one which remained loyal till the abdication of the king, when their colonel, the Earl of Dumbarton, accompanied the king to France.

William III. then conferred the colonelcy of the regiment on his favourite general, the Marshal Frederick de Schomberg, afterwards Duke of Schomberg, who greatly distinguished himself on many occasions, and was killed on the 1st July 1690, in the decisive battle of the Boyne, when James II. was defeated by William III.

In 1692 the regiment was engaged under Sir Robert Douglas in a severe campaign in the Netherlands, when the sanguinary battle of Steenkirk was fought. The standard of the regiment being taken in this battle, Sir Robert Douglas jumped over a hedge in the midst of the enemy, seized it from the officer in whose charge it was, whom he slew, threw it back to his own men, and gloriously fell pierced with many wounds.

The Royals returned to Ireland in 1698; but on the outbreak of the war of the Spanish Succession in 1701, they were despatched to Holland, and again distinguished themselves greatly in the famous battles under Marlborough.

The regiment returned home in 1714, and served in England for the next thirty years, where they were employed garrisoning the various towns, &c.

In 1743 the regiment was sent to Holland and Flanders, and was afterwards engaged in the disastrous battle at Fontenoy in 1745, when 2 sergeants and 85 rank and file were killed. They were subsequently recalled to England, in consequence of the rebellion of Prince Charles Edward.

The regiment proceeded, under the command of General the Honourable James St Clair, colonel of the Royal Regiment, in 1746, to France, where it fought alongside the "Black Watch" at Quiberon. These two regiments were

subsequently engaged together in Holland, and on the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle the regiment was ordered to Ireland.

On the 1st July 1751,¹ it is curious to relate, numerical titles were first given to the regiments composing the British army, when the Royal Regiment, from its being the oldest, was styled "The First or Royal Regiment of Foot." The regiment was subsequently employed on service in North America, the West Indies, south of France, and again in Holland, where in the latter country this distinguished regiment again added laurels to its colours at the famous engagement at Egmont-op-Zee.

In 1800 they were destined to drive out the French from Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercromby. At this time the regiment was commanded by Lord Adam Gordon, who died in 1801, when he was succeeded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, father of her Majesty Queen Victoria, (who was born while H.R.H. commanded the regiment).²

In 1803 the Royals were again ordered to the West Indies, where they took a prominent part in the expedition against the French island of St Lucia, for which service the regiment was specially granted permission to wear the name of "St Lucia" on the colours, which still remains to commemorate the brave deeds of the Royals. The 1st battalion remained in that country for nine years.³

While the 1st and 2d battalions were serving in the West Indies, two additional battalions were established at Hamilton, N.B., on the 25th December 1804.

From the foregoing sketch of this old regiment, it must undoubtedly be admitted that the "First Regiment of Foot," "The Royal Regiment," or "Royal Scots" (in its various titles), is the oldest regiment in our service—in

¹ On the 1st July 1881, regimental numbers were abolished.

² Appendix, No. XI.

³ This battalion again ordered to proceed to the West Indies (1882).

fact, it is said to be the oldest military body in existence in Europe. ✕

It would be out of place to add more regarding the historical events connected with this century, of a regiment so well known to all; but it cannot fail to be of special interest to those who now represent the *Third Battalion* of this distinguished corps, to learn something of the former services of this particular battalion.

As already mentioned, the 3d battalion of the Royal Regiment was established in 1804, and remained on home service till 1808. Much difficulty has been found in ascertaining correct information respecting the services of this battalion, owing to the loss of the whole of the regimental books and documents by the wreck of the transport *Sarah* off the coast of France in 1813.

The 3d battalion embarked on the 9th September 1808 for Spain, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Hay; and after having undergone the arduous fatigues of the campaign under Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, was present at the battle of Corunna on 16th January 1809. During the battle the battalion was exposed to the heavy fire of a 10-gun battery, and lost many men. The battalion returned home shortly afterwards, and again embarked in July 1809, under the command of Major Gordon, for Flushing.

In Lord Chatham's despatch regarding the investment of Flushing, it is mentioned—

“ Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the troops. . . . The tribute of the Commander of the Forces' thanks and approbation is also due to Colonel Hay and Major Gordon of the Royals. To the exertions of these distinguished officers, and to the well-timed and rapid charge made by Captain Hay of the Royals with the light company, the success on this occasion is to be principally ascribed.”

The battalion returned to England after the surrender of Flushing; and in February 1810 it embarked for Portugal, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barns, when it consisted of 1000 rank and file.

After joining the army under Lord Wellington, it bore a share in the battle of Busaco, on which occasion his lordship in his despatch said, "Major-General Leith reports the good conduct of the Royals."

In 1811 it was engaged at Fuentes d'Honore. In January 1812 it was present at the surrender of Ciudad Rodrigo; and in April of the same year it was before Badajoz. This battalion was also engaged at the ever-memorable battle of Salamanca, where the 5th division (of which it formed part) drove the enemy from the principal height, when Colonel Barns was severely wounded, and was succeeded in command by Major Colin Campbell.

The battalion next proceeded to Madrid, and in 1813 moved with the rest of the army into Spain. At the famous battle of Vittoria, on the 21st June 1813, the battalion was closely engaged. In the early part of this action Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell was mortally wounded, when Major Fraser assumed command. Three officers were killed and six wounded in this engagement.

In the unsuccessful attack on the fortress of San Sebastian, on the 25th July, the 3d battalion of the Royals led the attack under Major Fraser, who, while gallantly encouraging his brave men, was instantly killed. Captain Mullen, then senior officer, took command, and continued the attack. The losses sustained in the assault were 7 officers, 6 sergeants, and 75 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 7 sergeants, and 230 rank and file wounded,—1 officer being taken prisoner.

The following extract from division orders issued on the morning after the attack, is expressive of the gallant con-

duct of the battalion on this unfortunate occasion: "The Royal Regiment proved, by the numbers left in the breach, that it would have been carried had they not been opposed by real obstacles, which no human prowess could overcome."

The battalion was again warmly engaged in the memorable passage of the Nive, and at the sortie made by the garrison of Bayonne in April 1814. After remaining in camp near Bayonne for a few months, it returned to Ireland about the end of the year—the 3d battalion of the Royals being the last British regiment that left French territory at the termination of the Peninsular war.

In consequence of the unexpected return of Napoleon to France from the island of Elba, this battalion was suddenly ordered from Fermoy (where it was quartered) to Cork, to embark for the Netherlands, in May 1815; having landed at Ostend, it marched to Brussels, and, forming part of the 1st brigade of General Sir Thomas Picton's famous 5th division, it started at five o'clock on the morning of the 16th June, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, C.B., to encounter the French army, with which they fell in at Quatre Bras,¹ on the plains of Fleurus, about 4 P.M. the same day, and immediately opened fire. In this engagement, it is recorded, the battalion formed square on *three* different occasions to resist the French cuirassiers,² whom it gallantly repulsed with great slaughter—the last square being formed along with the 28th Regiment, the Royals having lost so many men during the earlier part of the action, it was unable to form square alone. The battalion having held its ground amid the destructive conflict at

¹ A village ten miles from Waterloo, at the intersection of routes from Brussels to Charleroi, and Namur to Nivelles (whence its name).

² "One square of the Royal Scots was charged no less than seven times."
—British Battles, p. 518.

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The following extract from division orders issued on the morning after the attack, is expressive of the gallant con-

duct of the battalion on this unfortunate occasion: "The Royal Regiment proved, by the numbers left in the breach, that it would have been carried had they not been opposed by real obstacles, which no human prowess could overcome."

The battalion was again warmly engaged in the memorable passage of the Nive, and at the sortie made by the garrison of Bayonne in April 1814. After remaining in camp near Bayonne for a few months, it returned to Ireland about the end of the year—the 3d battalion of the Royals being the last British regiment that left French territory at the termination of the Peninsular war.

In consequence of the unexpected return of Napoleon to France from the island of Elba, this battalion was suddenly ordered from Fermoy (where it was quartered) to Cork, to embark for the Netherlands, in May 1815; having landed at Ostend, it marched to Brussels, and, forming part of the 1st brigade of General Sir Thomas Picton's famous 5th division, it started at five o'clock on the morning of the 16th June, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, C.B., to encounter the French army, with which they fell in at Quatre Bras,¹ on the plains of Fleurus, about 4 P.M. the same day, and immediately opened fire. In this engagement, it is recorded, the battalion formed square on *three* different occasions to resist the French cuirassiers,² whom it gallantly repulsed with great slaughter—the last square being formed along with the 28th Regiment, the Royals having lost so many men during the earlier part of the action, it was unable to form square alone. The battalion having held its ground amid the destructive conflict at

¹ A village ten miles from Waterloo, at the intersection of routes from Brussels to Charleroi, and Namur to Nivelles (whence its name).

² "One square of the Royal Scots was charged no less than seven times."
—British Battles, p. 518.

Quatre Bras, retired on the morning of the 17th to the position at Waterloo, where its conduct at the glorious action on the 18th is too well known to require further comment.

The following extract from the diary of the late Field-Marshal Sir William Gomm, G.C.B.¹ (then on the staff of Wellington), is most valuable in removing any doubts as to the Royals having formed part of the ever-memorable square at Quatre Bras:²—

“The 28th Regiment and a wing of the Royals formed in square upon the causeway, and, inaccessible (except by one front) to the approach of cavalry, are ordered by Sir Thomas Picton to march down into the plain and take in flank the enemy’s cavalry, which was making an impression on the great road.

“This square advances with shouts into the middle of the plain, halts within short musket-range of the cavalry and opens fire upon it, charged repeatedly by the enemy’s cuirassiers and lancers, who are repulsed in every onset. The lancers wound the men in the ranks, but are every time driven back with confusion and great loss.

“The two British brigades of the 5th division lose on this day 120 officers and 1400 men.” (Footnote states “1569 by returns since collected.”)

“The 5th (Picton’s) division marched out of Brussels on the morning of June 16th 5170 rank and file. After our two days’ fighting we were reduced to less than one-half. The exact numbers, according to the official return, are as follows:—

¹ Letters and Journals of Field-Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B. (1881).

² In the well-known picture by Mrs Butler (Miss Thompson), the 28th Regiment is alone represented.

		Loss on 16th at Quatre Bras.	Loss on 18th at Waterloo.
1st Royals, . . .	671	218	144
28th Regiment, . .	631	75	177
32d " . . .	699	196	174
42d " . . .	617	288	49
44th " . . .	618	138	64
77th " . . .	744	304	175
92d " . . .	708	286	116
95th " . . .	482	64	156
	5170	1569	1055

Total loss of 2624 on the two days, being more than half."

The names of the officers of the 3d battalion the Royal Regiment who were present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo are herewith appended,—distinguishing those who were killed, thus (×); and wounded, thus (—):

Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Hay (commanding a brigade).	—	Lieutenant J. Symes.
Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. Barns (commanding a brigade).	×	" J. Alstone.
— Lieut.-Colonel Colin Campbell (commanding 3d battalion).	×	" W. Young.
— Brevet-Major L. Argimbeau.	—	" J. Mann.
— Brevet-Major R. Macdonald.	—	" W. Dobbs.
— Captain H. Massey.	—	" F. Millar.
×	—	" G. Stewart.
" W. Buckley.	—	" J. Black.
" W. Gordon.	Ensign C. Mudie.	
— " R. Dudgeon.	×	" J. Kennedy.
— Lieutenant A. Morrison.	×	" C. Graham.
×	—	" T. Stephens.
" J. Armstrong.	—	" J. M'Kay.
×	×	" A. Robertson.
— " J. O'Neil.	×	" W. Anderson.
— " W. Rea.	—	" L. Cooper.
— " J. Ingram.	—	" W. Thomas.
— " W. Clarke.	—	Quartermaster T. Griffiths.
— " T. Gordon.	—	Surgeon W. Gulliers.
— " A. Cameron (adjt.)	—	Assistant-Surgeon W. Finnie.
— " J. Stoyte.	—	" T. Bolton.
— " R. Scott.	—	Volunteer R. Blacklin.
— " G. Lane.		

On the 20th June the battalion advanced with the army into France, and on the 6th July encamped at Clichy, on the banks of the Seine, about two miles from Paris. In January 1816 it went into garrison at Valenciennes, forming part of the Army of Occupation. On the 10th March following, it marched to Calais and embarked for England, landing at Dover on the 24th of that month. This battalion having terminated a most eventful period in the annals of the Royals, was finally disbanded on the 24th of April 1817.

The following is a list of the Colonels who have commanded the Royal Scots during its long and meritorious career :—

- 1625. Sir John Hepburn.
- 1636. Sir James Hepburn (cousin of Sir John).
- 1637. Lord James Douglas.
- 1655. Lord George Douglas (afterwards Earl of
Dumbarton).
- 1688. Frederick, Duke of Schomberg.
- 1691. Sir Robert Douglas.
- 1692. Lord George Hamilton.
- 1737. Hon. James St Clair.
- 1762. Sir Henry Erskine, Bart.
- 1765. John, Marquis of Lorne.
- 1782. Lord Adam Gordon.
- 1801. H.R.H. Duke of Kent.
- 1820. George, Marquis of Huntly (afterwards Duke
of Gordon).
- 1834. Lord Lynedoch, G.C.B.
- 1843. Sir George Murray, G.C.B.
- 1853. Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B.
- 1868. Field-Marshal Right Hon. Sir E. Blakeney.
- 1874. Sir George Bell, K.C.B.
- 1877. Henry Phipps Raymond.

The annexed is a description of the uniform formerly worn by the Royal Scots, as mentioned in the 'British Military Library,' published in March 1799 :—



REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIFORM
Worn by the First (or Royal) Regiment of Foot. From a Picture
dedicated to the Officers in 1799.

Scott & Fowkes, Edin.

“ Uniform of the Officers.—The full dress is very rich, scarlet, faced blue, gold-lace embroidered. The distinction from other regiments of infantry of the line is shown by the collar and cuff (blue), and the buttons marked I. The ornaments on the breastplate being variously arranged, denote the battalion.¹

“ Uniform of the Privates.—Red, faced blue or royal, white lace, with a blue double worm. The sergeants wear gold-lace.”

In addition to having served as Scots Guards, under the names of different commanders, the regiment has been designated by the following titles :—

In 1661, the regiment was styled “The Royal Regiment of Foot.” In 1751, when regiments were first numbered, it was called “The 1st, or Royal Regiment of Foot.” In 1812, by approval of the Prince Regent, it became “The 1st Regiment of Foot, or Royal Scots.” In 1821, it was ordered to resume its former appellation of “The 1st, or Royal Regiment of Foot;” and in 1872, by her Majesty’s command, the title was changed to “1st (The Royal Scots) Regiment.” Finally, in connection with the recent reorganisation of the army, it is now called “The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).”

Although it may appear inconsistent to place the foregoing sketch of the Royal Scots at the end of the book, it nevertheless occupies this position in the chronological order of events in connection with the history of the Edinburgh County Militia. Notwithstanding this coincident of the *First* being *last*, it still maintains its proud position as the first in order of precedence among all the Territorial Regiments of Infantry.²

¹ Represented in the coloured plate.

² Appendix, No. XII.

A P P E N D I X.

I.—MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF MID-LOTHIAN.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE HERITORS OF THE SAID
COUNTY, HELD AT EDINBURGH, FEBRUARY 17, 1797.

The meeting of heritors was unusually full, and the Session-house crowded with great numbers of people from various quarters of the county, brought there by the importance of the subject to be taken under consideration. The Duke of Buccleuch, his Majesty's lieutenant of the county, being unanimously called to the chair, addressed the meeting in a speech fraught with propriety, good sense, and resolution; stating the situation of the country and county; the hostile intentions of the French Government, and the necessity there was for the most speedy and spirited exertions by all ranks and conditions of men. The Resolutions which the meeting agreed to are as follows :—

Resolutions.

1st, That from the preparations avowed at present by the enemy to be for the purpose of invading this kingdom, it is the duty of every loyal subject to exert and arm himself in defence of his king and country.

2^d, That to prevent the various calamities and distress which any such attempt must produce in this country, his Majesty's lieutenants for the city and county be requested to invite all persons from the age of sixteen to fifty to enroll

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honour to accept the command as colonel, and recommend to his Majesty such officers as his Grace shall think proper.

Resolved—That the thanks of the meeting should be returned to the great number of gentlemen who have come forward with public-spirited offers of service on the present emergency.

The lord-lieutenant of the county then laid before the meeting a letter from the Earl of Ancrum, informing, that the whole regiment of Mid-Lothian cavalry had turned out as volunteers to go to Ireland if his Majesty's service should require it, and hoping to have the approbation of the county. It was recommended to his Grace to write his lordship, expressing the approbation and thanks of the county for their spirited offer, and to request his lordship would signify the same at the head of the regiment.

It was then moved, and unanimously agreed to, that the thanks of this meeting are most justly due to the lord-lieutenant for his conduct in calling the county together, and for the attention he and his deputies have uniformly bestowed in the discharge of their duty ; and the like thanks were moved, and unanimously agreed to, to the lord-lieutenant of the city.

N.B.—It ought to be remarked, that volunteers disabled in the service are entitled to Chelsea by the Volunteer Act ;—and in order to remove every apprehension and uneasiness, it is resolved that the families of married volunteers shall be subsisted by the county when upon actual service, over and above the pay which the volunteers themselves will receive ; that in case any of them should be disabled for work, proper provision will be made for their wives and children : and the most positive assurances are hereby given, that they shall never be considered as engaged to the military service in any other sense than what is contained in the foregoing Resolutions.

II.—NOTICE CALLING UPON MEN TO OFFER THEIR SERVICES.

All men, from 16 to 50 years of age, within this county, willing to be instructed in the use of arms, in defence of their king and country, and their families, and all that is dear to them, under the command of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch,

are hereby requested to give in their names at the Council Chamber, where one of the magistrates, or deputies for the city or county, attend—under the following conditions :—

1st, Not to be removed from the city or shire, unless in the event of actual invasion, or appearance of an enemy on the coast; and, in that case, only to serve within the Lothians and Berwickshire.

2d, To be armed and clothed at the expence of Government, and to receive the allowance made to other volunteer corps of one shilling per day, for two days in the week—that is, for two days' exercise, at the rate of six hours each; or six days, at the rate of two hours each: but when on actual service, to be paid, subsisted, and provided for as regular troops.

3d, To be commanded by officers recommended by his Majesty's lieutenants for the city and county, and commissioned by his Majesty.

4th, Such persons as enrol themselves, shall be assembled for exercise at such places as the lord-lieutenants or their deputies shall appoint as being most convenient.

By order of his Majesty's Lieutenants for the City and Shire.

BUCCLEUCH.
THO. ELDER.

EDINBURGH, 18th February 1797.

N.B.—As soon as the deputy-lieutenants have fixed the places of rendezvous in their respective districts, public notice of the same will be given.

III.—PROCLAMATION BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF MID-LOTHIAN.

By his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Mid-Lothian :—

As it is evident, from the riotous and disorderly resistance which has taken place in some of the neighbouring counties to the execution of the Militia Act, that the most infamous misrepresentations have been used to mislead the people, and to prejudice them against a measure which but a few months before

was loudly demanded by the whole nation, the lord-lieutenant thinks it proper to do all in his power to counteract the efforts of the seditious, and to explain to the people the true meaning of the Militia Act in so far as they are concerned. When the Act is properly explained to them, he is satisfied that the people themselves will see through the designs of those who have attempted to deceive them, and who would excite them to resist an Act which gives to this country a force which has always been the pride of England, and is justly considered by all ranks there as their best and most constitutional defence.

I. The whole of Scotland is to raise but 6000 men, while England has at present nearly 50,000 militia actually embodied, and 60,000 supplementary or additional militia, who have been trained, and are ready to be called out at a moment's warning.

II. The age is limited by the Act to young men between 19 and 23 inclusive, of all ranks and degrees. This age has obviously been selected by the Legislature, in order that the burden may fall as lightly as possible on those who are settled in life—few of that age being married or settled in business.

III. In order to make the burden still lighter, several exceptions are created by the Act, particularly all articulated clerks and apprentices, and every man having more than two children born in wedlock. The reason and utility of these exceptions are obvious.

IV. In fact it is a *volunteer* militia; for it is declared, that if in any county the requisite number of able and sufficient men shall turn out as volunteers for the militia, no ballot shall take place. These volunteer militiamen may be of *any age*, provided they are fit for service, and will be received at any time before the ballot.

V. In such counties where there shall be a ballot, it is calculated that the lot will fall only on one man in eight or ten on the list.

VI. The men so balloted for are not obliged to serve in person, but may find substitutes of *any age*, provided they are fit for service.

VII. Neither the whole or any part of the militia shall on any account be carried or ordered to go out of Scotland.

This is expressly enacted by section 55 of the Act; so that the people will see how shamefully they have been deceived by those who would persuade them that they may be sent to

England or to foreign countries. And so far are they from being liable to be drafted into other regiments, that it is enacted by section 34,—

VIII. That if any officer, or other person, shall *attempt to enlist* any militiaman into any other regiment, such officer shall for every offence forfeit £20 sterling, and the enlistment is to be void ; and further, to prevent the militiamen, even if inclined to enlist, from doing so, they are liable to imprisonment if they impose themselves on officers, and deny that they are militiamen.

IX. The pay of the militiamen is to be the same with the army, which is now raised to one shilling per day—which, besides lodging, cloathing, and other advantages, makes the situation of a militiaman superior to most day-labourers, and to many kinds of tradesmen.

They are further entitled to Chelsea, and every other privilege belonging to the militia of England.

X. In England, each parish generally subscribes to form a fund for providing substitutes ; so that the burden falls very lightly on men who do not chuse to serve in person. The same mode may be adopted in Scotland.

It is also to be observed, that the officers to be appointed to command the militia (if embodied) are to be composed of the gentlemen of landed property in the counties where such companies or corps are to be raised. They will naturally make the service as little burdensome as possible to those under their command—having a mutual interest with them, that the country should be as little as possible deprived of their labour and assistance either as manufacturers or husbandmen.

The few upon whom the lot may fall, will have an opportunity of making themselves known, by their good conduct and regular behaviour, to those gentlemen of property under whose command they may be placed ; and, by such conduct, secure to themselves and families in future their goodwill and patronage.

After this faithful explanation of the Act, and from the accounts which the lord-lieutenant has received of the general good disposition of the people of this county, his Grace flatters himself that everything will be conducted in Mid-Lothian with peace and quietness. But he thinks it his duty to warn those who may be otherwise disposed, that he and his

deputies are determined to enforce obedience to the law of the land, and to support the civil power in the execution of their duty. If, after this notice, any unlawful opposition or tumult takes place, those concerned will have themselves to blame for the consequences; *and all persons will take notice*, that every landholder and farmer, and every householder, high or low, rich or poor, is liable by law to bear his proportion of any loss or damage sustained by any person from the violence of a mob.

BUCCLEUCH,
Lord-Lieutenant.

IV.—NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT TRANENT, ON Tuesday the 29th of August 1797, at the Meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants of that District of East Lothian, for carrying the Militia Act into execution.

A variety of false and unfounded reports, and gross misrepresentations of facts, have gone abroad relative to the very unpleasant affair which occurred at Tranent at the meeting of the deputy-lieutenants for carrying the Militia Act into execution. Persons, it is well known, have been sent out to collect information, suited to their views, from the guilty agents in the tumultuous proceedings of that day; and from such polluted sources have the statements been drawn, which have been industriously circulated, for the obvious purpose of justifying the insults offered to the laws, and encouraging the deluded and infatuated people to attempt a repetition of them—a conduct which must draw down the vengeance of the injured laws of their country on their heads, and bring ruin and infamy on themselves and their families.

From these considerations, it has been judged necessary to collect information on the subject from authentic sources; and several minute details have accordingly been procured, from persons who had the best opportunities of acquiring information, and whose honour and veracity are above suspicion. To the temperate, patient, and humane conduct of the military, which has, in particular, been the subject of the grossest misrepresentation, these accounts bear uniform and honourable testimony. It is in justice to them, and to the other persons

The affair at Tranent, it appears, had been for several days in agitation. On the evening of the 28th of August, the day preceding the district meeting, a number of disorderly people of Pencaitland and the neighbouring parishes made a violent assault on the house and property of James Saunderson, schoolmaster at Pencaitland; and had it not been for the humane and seasonable interference of the Rev. Mr Pyper, minister of the parish, both he and his wife had been sacrificed to the lawless fury of the multitude, who avowed their intention of murdering them. Mr Pyper hastened to the spot as soon as he heard of what was passing, and ceased not for several hours to remonstrate with the mob on the criminality of their proceedings—of which they seemed at last convinced, and dispersed themselves. But it appears that they were not to be diverted from the execution of their preconceived purpose on Tuesday.

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view until collected in this unlawful manner, assisted in the outrages which were committed.

The transactions of Tuesday are minutely and accurately detailed in the following letter from a person who was an eye-witness of everything that passed :—

“ HADDINGTON, *August* 31, 1797.

“I am thoroughly convinced that the unpleasant business which took place on Tuesday at Tranent will be extremely misrepresented. I shall therefore give you a full account, as nearly as I can recollect; and having been in the street the whole time, and mostly opposite the house where the magistrates and deputy-lieutenants were met, I ought to be well acquainted with the circumstances which passed. The deputy-lieutenants and magistrates arrived at Tranent a little after eleven o'clock, escorted by a party of the Cinque Ports, and about twenty of the volunteer cavalry. On their arrival they were insulted and abused in the grossest language by a multitude of people whom they found assembled. The women were particularly clamorous, and for some time seemed to take the lead; for the men, either ashamed of the business, or wishing to conceal their strength, at first kept out of sight.

“The deputies went into John Glen’s house, and desired that the cavalry should be drawn up at the east end of the town, as they were anxious that the constables only, if possible, should be employed in keeping off the crowd from the door. In about half an hour a squadron of the Pembrokehire cavalry arrived, and soon after great numbers of people, chiefly colliers and salters, assembled from all parts of the country, armed with immense bludgeons. As soon as they had collected their forces, they sent up to the deputy-lieutenants a most insolent, rebellious, and threatening paper (which they called a petition), which the deputies received, but told the persons who presented it, that it would not prevent them from going through with their business, and doing their duty.

“The mob then began to press extremely on the house where the deputy-lieutenants were assembled ; a shower of brickbats soon demolished the windows, while the concussion on the walls and roof was dreadful, and made them believe they would soon be beaten down. All attempts to remonstrate with the mob were in vain ; the instant any one showed his face at the

[illegible][illegible]

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This measure was no sooner proposed than adopted. They left the street, and went to the fields on the north side of the town. This movement delivered them completely into the power of the cavalry, who could now charge them in a compact body without being annoyed on every side. They charged them accordingly, and dispersed them in an instant."

According to the best information, twelve persons were killed in this unpleasant affray; the number of the wounded cannot be ascertained. Some of the deputy-lieutenants were struck with stones. Thirty-six prisoners were lodged in Haddington jail, fourteen of whom, after a precognition, were committed to close custody; the rest were set at liberty.

Report says that some innocent persons suffered along with the guilty—a circumstance which seems by no means improbable, if those persons can be called innocent who (if they do not offer their aid in support of the insulted authority of the civil magistrate) do not at least keep in their houses, or remove as far as possible from the scene of such lawless and criminal proceedings. The military must do their duty when called upon, and it is impossible for them, in such circumstances, to discriminate the innocent from the guilty. If innocent blood is shed, it rests on the heads of the authors and abettors of those lawless outrages.

It is, however, but justice to say, that the military employed on the disagreeable duty at Tranent, as well as those in other places who have been required to assist the civil magistrates in the execution of their duty, have conducted themselves, under insults, abuse, injuries, and provocation of every description, with the greatest forbearance and humanity—a fact which has in many instances been publicly acknowledged, and of which an honourable testimony is subjoined:—

"MOFFAT, *September 1, 1797.*

"Mr Greig, deputy-lieutenant for this district of the county of Dumfries, in his own name, and in the name of the gentlemen, justices of the peace, who attended the meeting held yesterday at Boreland of Dryfe, for the purpose of carrying into execution the Militia Act for Scotland, begs leave to return his best thanks and warmest acknowledgments to Captain William Anderson, who commanded a small detachment of the Lancashire Fencible cavalry, for his very spirited and soldier-

like behaviour; and to the men under his command, for their alacrity and bravery, in dispersing and completely subjecting a disorderly mob assembled there, for the evident purpose of obstructing the magistrates in the discharge of their duty, in carrying the said Act into execution; and Mr Greig and the other magistrates feel themselves particularly called upon to thank Captain Anderson and the brave soldiers under his command, for uniting humanity with courage, and compassion with a faithful discharge of duty, by which many lives were saved.

"Mr Greig and the other gentlemen of the meeting have to regret the wounds and insults received by the captain and the men under his command."

V.—ACCOUNT OF GREENLAW PRISON.

"The old mansion-house of Greenlaw was converted into a French prison at the breaking out of the war, after the short peace of 1803, and was for a number of years the only French prison in Scotland. Afterwards, in 1813, Government having purchased the grounds there, a spacious depot was erected, calculated to contain 7000 men, with suitable barracks for the accommodation of soldiers. The war, however, having come to a termination before the buildings were finished, they were never occupied as a prison, and have not been applied to any other use. Lately the barracks have been put into good repair, and have occasionally been occupied as a depot for the reserve companies of regiments of the line stationed in Scotland."¹

VI.—STANDING ORDERS FOR THE DETACHMENT AT THE GREENLAW DEPOT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

"HEADQUARTERS, MUSSELBURGH,
28th April 1806.

"1st, The detachment to parade daily at Pennycuik at ten o'clock, clean and properly appointed. Evening roll-call, under arms, half an hour before sunset.

¹ Statistical Account of Scotland: Glencross Parish, p. 317.

"2d, Guards to be relieved at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the commanding officer having carefully inspected every man.

"3d, When the detachment is to be relieved, it will parade at the depot, drawn up within the gate on the road, its left to the depot, the relieving detachment fronting it having its right to the depot.

"4th, The captain to receive the charge of everything, and to consider himself responsible for every part of the depot to the general officer commanding the brigade.

"5th, All complaints relating to the prison and care of the prisoners, to be made to Brigade-Major Howard, and laid before the general officer; as also any reports respecting the conduct of the detachment.

"6th, On being relieved, the captain will report according to a form to be kept in the possession of the officer commanding, and to be delivered by him to the officer relieving.

"7th, The detachment to be relieved will leave an officer, a sergeant, and a file of men at Pennycuick to show the quarters; and the relieving officer will detach, on arriving at the road leading to the prison, a similar party to take over the quarters, and make them good for his detachment on its arrival. The party that remains in quarters at Pennycuick is not to quit its quarters until the new detachment has taken possession of them, and are regularly dismissed by the commanding officer of the relieving detachment."

VII.—RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Extracts from Regimental Orders.

"DALKEITH, 17th May 1856.

"Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch has much pleasure in publishing to the regiment a copy of the resolutions which were passed by the House of Lords on the 8th inst., so highly creditable to the militia force.

"*Resolved*—That the thanks of this House be given to the officers of the several corps of militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, for

the zealous and meritorious services which, at home and abroad, they have rendered to their Queen and country."

"That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and men of the several corps of militia which have been embodied in Great Britain or Ireland during the course of the war, and that the same be communicated to them by the commanding officers of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their patriotic conduct."

VIII.—EXTRACTS OF LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HON. LORD PANMURE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, &c.

Extract from Regimental Orders.

"DALKEITH, 19th May 1856.

"Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch has much pleasure in publishing the following extracts of a letter addressed to him as lieutenant of the county by the Right Hon. Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War.

"*Extract.*—'I have therefore to request that you will communicate to the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private men, the high sense which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to entertain of their conduct, and of the zeal and spirit they have manifested since they have been embodied.'

"His Grace has also much pleasure in publishing to the regiment the votes of thanks of the House of Commons that were unanimously passed on the 8th inst.

"*Resolved*—'That the thanks of this House be given to the officers of the several corps of militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, for the zealous and meritorious services which they have rendered to their Queen and country at home and abroad.'

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"5th, All complaints relating to the prison and care of the prisoners, to be made to Brigade-Major Howard, and laid before the general officer; as also any reports respecting the conduct of the detachment.

"6th, On being relieved, the captain will report according to a form to be kept in the possession of the officer commanding, and to be delivered by him to the officer relieving.

"7th, The detachment to be relieved will leave an officer, a sergeant, and a file of men at Pennycuick to show the quarters; and the relieving officer will detach, on arriving at the road leading to the prison, a similar party to take over the quarters, and make them good for his detachment on its arrival. The party that remains in quarters at Pennycuick is not to quit its quarters until the new detachment has taken possession of them, and are regularly dismissed by the commanding officer of the relieving detachment."

VII.—RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Extracts from Regimental Orders.

"DALKEITH, 17th May 1856.

"Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch has much pleasure in publishing to the regiment a copy of the resolutions which were passed by the House of Lords on the 8th inst., so highly creditable to the militia force.

"Resolved—That the thanks of this House be given to the officers of the several corps of militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, for

the zealous and meritorious services which, at home and abroad, they have rendered to their Queen and country."

"That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and men of the several corps of militia which have been embodied in Great Britain or Ireland during the course of the war, and that the same be communicated to them by the commanding officers of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their patriotic conduct."

VIII.—EXTRACTS OF LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HON. LORD PANMURE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, &c.

Extract from Regimental Orders.

"DALKEITH, 19th May 1856.

"Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch has much pleasure in publishing the following extracts of a letter addressed to him as lieutenant of the county by the Right Hon. Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War.

"*Extract.*—'I have therefore to request that you will communicate to the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private men, the high sense which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to entertain of their conduct, and of the zeal and spirit they have manifested since they have been embodied.'

"His Grace has also much pleasure in publishing to the regiment the votes of thanks of the House of Commons that were unanimously passed on the 8th inst.

"*Resolved.*—'That the thanks of this House be given to the officers of the several corps of militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, for the zealous and meritorious services which they have rendered to their Queen and country at home and abroad.'

"*Resolved.*—'That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the services, at home and abroad, of the non-commissioned officers and men of the several corps of militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, and that the same be communicated to them by the colonels or commanding officers of the several

corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious conduct.'

"*Ordered*—'That Mr Speaker do signify the said resolutions respecting the militia by letter to her Majesty's lieutenants of each county, riding, and place in Great Britain, and to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.'"

IX.—PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 1ST BATTALION THE ROYAL SCOTS, BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AT BALLATER, 1876.

The following appeared in the 'Court Circular' of Tuesday, 26th September 1876: "The Queen presented new colours to the 1st battalion 1st Regiment to-day at Ballater. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice (Princess Louis of Hesse), Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught, drove to Monaltrie Park, near Ballater, in a carriage-and-four, two other carriages following with the Countess of Errol, the Hon. Mary Pitt, the Hon. Frances Drummond, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, Miss Bauer, and Dr Marshall. Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport and Major-General Ponsonby were in attendance as Equerries-in-waiting. Major Pickard, V.C., was in attendance on the Duke of Connaught. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, and Prince John of Holstein-Glucksburg, were present at the ceremony. The Queen was received, upon her arrival on the parade-ground, by a royal salute from the regiment, which was drawn up in line under the command of Colonel McCwire. The old colours were then trooped and delivered to their guard, after which the regiment was formed into a hollow square, when the ceremony of presenting the new colours took place, commencing with a prayer offered up by the Rev. John Middleton, minister of Glenmuick. The Queen then handed the colours to Lieutenants Moore and Bond—who received them kneeling—and previous to doing so addressed the following words to the regiment: 'In intrusting these colours to your

charge, it gives me much pleasure to remind you that I have been associated with your regiment from my earliest infancy, when my dear father was your colonel. He was proud of his profession, and I was always taught to consider myself a soldier's child. I rejoice in having a son who has devoted his life to the army, and who, I am confident, will ever prove worthy of the name of a British soldier. I now present these colours to you, convinced that you will uphold the glory and reputation of my 1st Regiment of Foot, the Royal Scots.' After which Lieutenant-Colonel MccGwire made a reply to her Majesty's gracious words on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the regiment. The regiment then marched past in quick time, and after a royal salute in line, gave three cheers. This being concluded, the Queen, their Royal Highnesses, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, left the ground and returned to Balmoral. General Sir George Bell, the colonel of the regiment, was prevented by indisposition from attending the presentation. The old colours of the regiment were, after the ceremony, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel MccGwire to the Queen, who was graciously pleased to accept them, and promised that they should be placed in Windsor Castle."

X.—SPECIAL SERVICES OF OFFICERS NOW SERVING IN 3d BATTALION THE ROYAL SCOTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Lothian, K.T.—Served on the staff of Sir James Outram in the Persian war, 1856; was detached from H.M. Persian Legation on special duty with the army; present at the taking of Mohumrah, advance and taking of Ahwaz. (Medal and clasp.) Mentioned in despatches of Sir J. Outram, and Colonel Kemball in command of expedition against Ahwaz; and also received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.—Ensign and Lieutenant Scots Guards, 13th February 1852; adjutant, 30th April 1858 to 16th September 1861; A.D.C. to General commanding-in-chief in Crimea, 1855; A.D.C. to General Officer commanding South-

Western District, 1857-58; Brigade-Major of Guards, 1861; Brigade-Major, Canada, 1861-62. Served throughout the Eastern campaign 1854-55, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and sortie of 26th October. (Medal with four clasps, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal.)

Captain Scobie served with the 42d Highlanders in the second phase of the Ashanti war in 1874, and was present at the battle of Amoaful, battle of Ordahsu, and capture of Coomassie. (Medal with clasp.)

Captain Turnley was on board the transport Sarah Sands with the headquarters of the 54th Regiment, on passage to India, when the vessel was partially destroyed by fire at sea on the 11th November 1857. Served during the Indian Mutiny, including Lord Clyde's campaign in Oude in 1858-59, and was present at the surrender of Fort Ahmetie, and all the operations on the Nepaul frontier. (Medal.)

XI.—REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS FIRST INTRODUCED BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT.

“The late Duke of Kent (the father of her Majesty) was the first who in his regiment (the Royal Scots) realised the idea of forming a school for the instruction of young soldiers and the children of the troops. This was about the period when Lancaster first succeeded in placing his system of mutual instruction in a flourishing condition. A sergeant, instructed by Lancaster, became the schoolmaster of the corps; and some time afterwards, when the Royal Scots returned to be quartered in their own country, twelve children of the regiment were publicly examined by Lancaster himself before the University and inhabitants of Edinburgh. The system was quite successful, and the progress of the scholars rapid and effectual. Their master considered the institution as a *wholesale manufactory* of non-commissioned officers.”¹

¹ Military Forces of Great Britain, p. 193.

XII.—SERVICES OF THE ROYAL SCOTS.

“1st Royal Scots, under the command of Sir Thomas Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch, colonel of the regiment.—While in Holland traversing the forest of Shrieverdinghen, 120 men perished in a snowstorm, while the sufferings of the others were great.

“To the non-military reader it may seem surprising how often the name of this corps occurs in military annals: but it must be borne in mind that it has never had less than two battalions; that in the year 1637 it consisted of 48 companies of 150 men each; and that in the year of Orthes it had 4 battalions, quartered thus—1st battalion in Upper Canada, 2d battalion in the East Indies, 3d battalion in France, 4th battalion in Germany and Holland. Its War Office record after the battle of Baugé in 1421, contains a list of 228 battles and sieges in which the regiment has been engaged, exclusive of the later wars of India and the Crimea. No other regiment in the world can show such a roll of glory.”¹

Remarks on the foregoing by General Sir George Bell, Colonel of the Royal Scots, in a letter to an Officer of the Regiment.

“I would think that this old Scotch regiment, looking back to 1421, might be deserving of some distinctive mark on their dress to commemorate the 228 battles they fought as Scotchmen for their kings and queens 400 years ago, and 50 years more in our own remembrance.
G. B., R. S.”

XIII.—DEATH OF AN OLD OFFICER.

The following is an extract from the ‘Scotsman’ of 8th December 1879, with reference to the death of Captain Orr, who formerly served in the Edinburgh County Militia, and

¹ British Battles, p. 496.

was present with the Black Watch (42d Highlanders) at Waterloo:—

“DEATH OF A WATERLOO VETERAN.—There died yesterday, at his residence in Edinburgh, in his 90th year, the only survivor of the officers who served with the Black Watch (42d Regiment) at Waterloo. Captain John Orr, who, we believe, was a Renfrewshire man, having been born in Greenock in 1789, obtained his first commission in 1809, in the Edinburgh Regiment of Militia, from the Duke of Buccleuch, the grandfather of the present holder of that title. Two years later he received the commission of ensign in the 42d Regiment, in which he served as lieutenant during the Peninsular war from 1811 to 1816. He was present at the siege of Burgos, and also saw active service at the battles of Salamanca and the Pyrenees, for each of which he wore a clasp. He fought at the battle of Waterloo, and was carried from the field severely wounded in the knee. On his regiment being reduced, Captain Orr was placed on half-pay. He afterwards commanded a company in his old militia regiment, but resigned that post on being appointed Superintendent of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy. That office he held till the dissolution of the establishment twenty-seven years later. So recently as October last, Captain Orr was presented by a number of friends with a testimonial, consisting of two handsome cups, bearing respectively the words ‘Waterloo’ and ‘Peninsula,’ with other suitable inscriptions, besides a purse containing 300 guineas. The testimonial was accompanied by a complimentary address signed by the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Cathcart, Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart.; Sir K. Mackenzie of Gairloch, Bart.; General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B.; General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B.; and many other distinguished men. Captain Orr was married, and had several children. His eldest son died about four years ago in the brevet rank of Major-General in the Indian army, and his youngest son at present holds a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in a Madras regiment. The deceased officer was held in high esteem and respect by all who knew him.”



AYTON, PHOTO.

EDINBURGH.

OFFICERS REGIMENTAL SHOOTING CHALLENGE VASE.

(INSTITUTED 1872.)

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XIV.—DEATH OF LIEUTENANT J. SCOTT-DOUGLAS.

With reference to the death of Lieutenant J. Scott-Douglas, the following appeared in the 'Broad Arrow,' 9th August 1879 :—

"21st Foot.—Information has reached the War Office from Natal of the death of Lieutenant James H. Scott-Douglas, 2d Battalion, while on service in South Africa. His body was found by a flying column near Kwamagwasa on the 11th July, with that of Corporal Cotter of the 17th Lancers. Lieutenant Scott-Douglas and Cotter had apparently lost their way, and been attacked in the bush and slain. Deceased joined the service in February 1872, as sub-lieutenant in the Edinburgh Militia, and was transferred in 1875 to the Norfolk Artillery Militia. He passed for the line in that year, and was gazetted to the 1st Battalion 19th, and transferred shortly afterwards to the 21st Fusiliers. Lieutenant Scott-Douglas was the eldest son of Sir George Henry Scott-Douglas, Bart., M.P. for Roxburghshire, and was born on the 27th May 1853. He was educated at Winchester, and Trinity College, Cambridge."

XV.—OFFICERS' REGIMENTAL CHALLENGE VASE.

This vase was introduced in the year 1872, and is competed for annually by the officers of the regiment,—the winner for each year having his name inscribed on one of the shields; and in the event of its being won two years in succession by the same officer, a sum not exceeding £10 is paid to the winner out of the shooting-fund. It is a handsome bronze vase, mounted in gold and silver, having the regimental badges displayed on the body. It was designed by Messrs Hamilton & Inches, Edinburgh, from a drawing by Major Dudgeon.

In addition to the above vase there are a great many valuable cups and pieces of plate belonging to the officers' mess, which have been presented by officers on promotion, and on their retirement from the regiment.

XVI.—THE ROYAL SCOTS (LOTHIAN REGIMENT).

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 1—GLENCORSE.

The Royal Cypher, within the Collar of St Andrew, and the Crown over it. The Sphinx.

"St Lucia," "Egmont-op-Zee," "Egypt," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Salamanca," "Vittoria,"
 "St Sebastian," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Niagara," "Waterloo," "Nagpore," "Mahaid-
 pore," "Ava," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Taku Forts," "Pekin."

1st Battalion }	(1st Foot)	{ Malta	3d Battalion (Edin. Light Inf. Mil.), Glencorse.
2d " }		{ Fernoy	4th " (Not yet formed.)
			Depot—Glencorse.

Uniform—Scarlet. Facings—Blue. Agents—Messrs Cox & Co.

Colonels.

Raymond, General H. P., Colonel 1st and 2d Battalions.

Buccleuch, Colonel W. F., Duke of, K.G., A.D.C., Hon. Colonel 3d Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Regimental District—Dalyell, Col. J. T.

Paymaster, Regimental District—Skrine, Staff-Paymaster C., Hon. Major.

1ST BATTALION.		2D BATTALION.		3D BATTALION.	
Lt.-Col.	White, H. G.	Lt.-Col.	Stuart, E. A., Col.	Lt.-Col.	Lothian, S. H.,
"	Hassell, J. W.	"	Manners, R. A.	"	Marquis of, K. T.
Major	Thompson, G. W.	Major	Stewart, G. G.	Major	Wauchope, W. J.
"	Rooke, C. K. C.	"	Paterson, G.	"	Gordon, G. G., Lt.-
"	Logan, C. A.	"	Morison, F. de L.	"	Col. h p.
"	Cunningham, F.	"	Isaacson, J. de S.	Captain	Inglis, A. W.
"	Booth, B. G.	Captain	Smith, Arthur	"	Christie-Miller, W.
Captain	Macdonald, W. B.	"	Shaw, W. D.	"	H A
"	Sheringham, A. W.	"	Moore, S. B.	"	Clerk, Sir G. D., Bt.
"	Rodon, G. S.	"	Tombs, H. W.	"	Scobie, M. J., I. of
"	Ross, T. F.	"	Money, R. F. K.	"	M.
"	O'Connor, M. N.	"	Hallewell, H. L.	"	Wilkie, W.
"	Gardner, H.	"	Farquharson, V. A.	"	Ersrine, W. C. C.
"	Rickards, A. W. L.	Lieut.	Lindesay, E.	"	Menzies, W. D.
Lieut.	Morgan-Payler, E.	"	Tippinge, V. G., I.	"	Barclay, T.
"	P.	"	of M.	Lieut.	Lang, R. J.
"	Peard, G. C., I. of M.	"	Fenton, J. C.	"	Crawford, H. D.
"	Gostling, C. H.	"	Stisted, C. H., Adj.	"	Drummond, C. F.
"	Hallett, C. W. S.	"	Broadley, H. W.	"	Don-Wauchope, J.
"	Altham, E. A.	"	Boyd, W. A. E.	"	D.
"	Scarlett, T. R.	"	Goold-Adams, H. J.	"	Mackenzie, T.
"	Ancketill, D. Fitz	"	Williams, A. L.	"	Scott, C. C.
"	A. R.	"	Da Costa, D. C.	"	Brack-Boyd, A.
"	McLachlan, A.	"	Acheson, P. H.	"	Daniel, C. C.
"	Pakenham, W. W. V.	"	Brush, O. R.	"	Campbell, D.
"	Douglas, W., Adj.	"	Trench, G. F. C.	"	Smythe, C. R. G.
"	Login, W. E. G.	"	Fitzgerald, A. V. D.	"	
"	Knowles, R. T.	"	Arnott, A.	Adjutant	Dudgeon, R. C.,
"	Birkbeck, V. M.	"	FitzGerald, G. H.	"	Hon. Major
"	Wade, E. F.			Quarter-	Turnley, W. E.,
"	Heyman, C. H. C.	Pay-	Kennedy, W. C.	master	Hon. Captain
"	Kemball, A. H. G.	master	Hon. Captain.		
"	Barton, L. F.	Quarter-	Lonsdale, H.	Medical	Lucas, R., M D,
"	Davison, E.	master		Officer	Surgeon-Major
"	Logan-Home, F. C.				
Pay-	Sanford, C. H.,				
master	Hon. Captain				
Quarter-	Worrall, T				
master					

*. * The above is a list of the Officers of the Territorial Regiment on the 1st July 1881, from the Official Army List.

TABLE A.—LIST OF OFFICERS WHO SERVED IN THE SOUTH FENCIBLE REGIMENT, RAISED 10TH APRIL 1778.

RANK AND NAMES.		REMARKS.
Colonel	Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., appointed 10th April 1778.	Afterwards commanded 10th N.B. Militia; and 51st, or Edin. Militia. Resigned 25th March 1811; died, 1812.
Lieut.-Colonel	Sir James Pringle.*	
Major	Sir James Johnstone.*	
"	William Hay.	Resigned, 21st May 1779.
Captain	Hon. R. Sandilands.*	
"	Scott of Malleeny.*	
"	John Rutherford.	Promoted, 12th Jan. 1780.
"	Scott of Gala.*	
"	Sir Wm. A. Cunyng-hame.*	
"	Sir Alexander Don.*	
"	Rt. Hon. Lord Binning.	Resigned, 5th March 1781.
Lieutenant	Sir Alex. Livingstone.	Promoted, 25th Feb. 1780.
"	— Paterson.*	Resigned, 16th June 1780.
"	Patrick Innes.*	
"	John Stenhouse.	To Paymaster in 10th N.B. Militia.
"	William Renton.*	
"	— Plenderleith.	Promoted, 25th May 1779.
"	— Seymour.*	
"	David Ballingall.*	
"	— Lidderdale.*	Resigned, 27th October 1780.
"	John Chatto.	Died.
"	John Home.	Resigned, 7th March 1779.
"	Charles Riddle.*	
"	— Scott.*	
"	Andrew Plummer.	To Captain, 9th May 1781.
"	— Adams.*	
"	Alex. Marjoribanks.*	
"	— Haig.*	
"	— Dodd.*	
"	James Gordon.	Died.
"	James Johnstone.*	
"	Charles Sharp.*	

* The Christian name or nature of casualty of these Officers not shown in the original record.

TABLE A.—LIST OF OFFICERS, &c.—*continued.*

RANK AND NAMES.		REMARKS.
Lieutenant	— Alexander.*	
"	Andrew Houston.*	
"	Mowat Keith.*	
"	Thomas Moncrieffe.*	
"	Archibald Telford.*	
Ensign	— Wight.*	To 92d Highlanders, 25th Feb. 1780.
"	— Dalrymple.*	
"	John Craig.	Promoted, 17th March 1779.
"	Sir William Maxwell.	To Captain, 1st March 1781.
"	Henry Torrence.	To 10th N.B. Mil., resigned Captain, 1806.
"	— Cranston.*	
"	— Kirkland.*	
"	— Scott.*	
"	James Spence.	Resigned, 8th March 1780.
"	Andrew Graham.*	
"	James Dunsmore.	Promoted, 9th May 1781.
"	William Inglis.*	
"	Walter Graham.	Promoted, 10th March 1782.
"	William Graham.	To Surgeon, 10th N.B. Militia.
"	David Wardrope.	Promoted, 1st April 1782.
"	Alex. Smollet.	To 16th Dragoons, 1st March 1782.
"	Walter Bryden.*	
"	Wm. Livingstone.*	
"	John Corse.	Surgeon's Mate.
"	Lindsay Campbell.*	
"	Henry Young.*	
"	Thomas Currie.*	
"	— Trail.*	
"	Thomas Livingstone.*	
Surgeon	Thomas Hay.*	
Surgeon's Mate	Andrew Graham.*	
Chaplain	Dr Henry Grieve.*	
Qr.-Master	Matthew Dove.	From Cinque Port Corps, was appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant, 21st Feb. 1780.
Sergt.-Major	James Christie.	Appointed Quartermaster, 21st Feb. 1780, and Deputy-Commissary.

* The Christian name or nature of casualty of these Officers not shown in the original record.

TABLE B.—10TH REGIMENT, NORTH BRITISH MILITIA; AFTERWARDS 51ST, OR
EDINBURGH REGIMENT OF MILITIA.

LIST OF OFFICERS WHO SERVED IN THE ABOVE REGIMENT, NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER LISTS.

RANK AND NAMES.		DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF CASUALTY.	REMARKS.
Colonel	William, Earl of Ancrum, and from 1815 Marquis of Lothian	25th March 1811	24th April 1824	Died.
"	John Wm. Robert, Earl of Ancrum, and from 1824 Marquis of Lothian	22d June 1824	14th November 1841	Died. Was appointed Cap- tain, 30th July 1814.
Lieut.-Colonel	Alexander, Earl of Home.	1st July 1798	10th April 1800	Resigned.
"	John Wauchope . . .	13th October 1802	October 1809	From Captain, 19th Foot.
"	Thomas Inglis . . .	3d December 1809	February 1815	Died, 2d April 1821.
"	George Scott . . .	3d April 1821	3d March 1831	Resigned.
Major	Andrew Wight (late Major, 36th Foot)	1st July 1788	10th April 1800	Promoted.
"	Robert Hepburn . . .	15th April 1800	26th April 1802	Resigned.
"	William Sibbald . . .	January 1803	24th August 1804	To 15th Foot.
Captain	Arch. H. Mitchelson . . .	25th September 1804	24th December 1807	Resigned.
"	Sir John Hope . . .	13th October 1802	24th January 1805	Resigned.
"	James Hay . . .	"	July 1803	Resigned.
"	David Williamson . . .	"	October 1803	Resigned.
"	William Cheyne . . .	"	July 1803	To Army of Reserve.
"	John Macgregor . . .	26th April 1803	25th November 1810	Resigned.
"	Duncan Drummond . . .	9th May 1803	24th November 1807	Resigned.
"	John Thomson . . .	"	24th December 1807	Resigned.
"	Francis Edmonstone . . .	25th June 1803	24th June 1805	Resigned.

TABLE B.—LIST OF OFFICERS, &c.—*continued.*

RANK AND NAMES.		DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF CASUALTY.	REMARKS.
Captain	Adam Hay . . .	25th July 1803	24th October 1803	Resigned.
"	James Huggan . . .	"	3d October 1805	Resigned.
"	John Barr . . .	25th October 1803	April 1804	Died.
"	John Aldington . . .	April 1804	24th March 1808	Resigned.
"	Walter Alexander . . .	27th April 1804	1815	Resigned.
"	James Somerville . . .	25th October 1804	30th March 1825	Resigned.
"	John Beattie Bower . . .	30th July 1805	11th November 1810	Resigned.
"	William Hamilton . . .	August 1805	24th December 1807	Resigned.
"	Alexander Stevens . . .	10th October 1805	25th February 1810	Resigned.
"	John Stoddart . . .	27th January 1806	24th November 1812	Resigned.
"	Walter Brown . . .	2d January 1808	1st September 1809	Resigned.
"	Robert Watson . . .	19th March 1808	27th October 1810	Resigned.
"	William Fraser . . .	25th March 1808	28th July 1831	Displaced.
"	George Sandilands . . .	3d February 1810	9th May 1814	Resigned.
"	James Campbell . . .	14th June 1810	25th January 1825	Died.
"	John Ronaldson . . .	4th March 1811	27th October 1834	Died.
"	D. A. Gibson . . .	"	May 1811	To Royal Marines.
"	James J. McLachlan . . .	"	14th June 1831	Resigned.
"	Sir James Foulis . . .	13th May 1811	17th February 1831	Resigned.
"	Robert Woolley . . .	9th February 1813	1831	Died.
"	Edward Kingdom . . .	29th June 1820	1831	Died.
"	Robert Hay . . .	1st June 1821	1824	Died.
"	David Skinner . . .	20th October 1826	1828	Died.
"	James Ritchie . . .	20th September 1828	30th December 1854	Resigned (late Lieutenant, 1st Royal Scots Regt.)
"	John Orr * . . .	2d June 1831	6th November 1854	Resigned. Permitted to re-
"	John Alex. Mackay . . .	25th June 1831	29th April 1867	tain rank and wear uni- form.

* This officer served formerly as Lieutenant—see p. 166.

"	Alexander W. Shaw.	23d April 1846	1847	Died.
"	Charles W. Wright.	25th April 1846	3d October 1854	Resigned.
"	William N. Fraser	8th March 1851	6th November 1854	To City Artillery Militia.
Ensign	William Moffatt	13th October 1802	May 1805	Resigned.
"	Thomas Goodsman	"	January 1804	Resigned.
"	George Yule	13th July 1803	24th March 1804	To Army Reserve.
"	Allan M'Nab	October 1803	30th December 1803	Resigned.
"	Robert Innes	September 1804	October 1804	Resigned.
"	John Stevens	1st November 1804	July 1805	To 15th Foot.
"	John White	20th December 1804	24th April 1806	Resigned.
"	John Pennycook	17th February 1806	1807	Resigned.
"	Theodore Gilbert	January 1807	August 1808	To Aberdeen Militia.
"	Lewis Reid	13th July 1807	17th November 1807	Died.
"	Thomas G. Beale	September 1807	October 1807	To 25th Foot.
"	William Snellie	15th October 1807	15th July 1808	Dismissed.
"	Thomas Scott	25th November 1807	5th September 1808	To 94th Foot.
"	John Bogue	"	24th June 1808	To 94th Foot.
"	Daniel Livingstone	"	1st September 1809	Resigned.
"	William Little.	"	13th November 1808	To 92d Highlanders.
"	Wm. Watson (from Sergeant)	September 1808	6th October 1808	To 94th Foot.
"	John Grieve	25th September 1808	14th May 1809	To Royal Marines.
"	Walter Graham	"	14th January 1812	To Dumfries Militia.
"	William Tod	6th October 1808	3d November 1810	To Royal Marines.
"	Alexander Robertson	25th November 1809	14th January 1812	To 91st Foot.
"	Robert M'Nab.	20th February 1810	21st October 1812	To 94th Foot.
"	Andrew Graham	August 1811	25th January 1812	Resigned.
"	Thomas Mills	23d October 1811	4th February 1813	To 102d Foot.
"	James B. Pattison	7th February 1812	24th May 1813	Resigned.
"	John Alexander	12th February 1813	12th March 1814	Cashiered.
"	Robert Harper	23d June 1813	5th June 1825	To 77th Foot.
"	William T. Johnstone	17th December 1813	4th August 1827	Died.
"	George G. M'Pherson	4th July 1814	29th May 1819	To Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Establishment.

TABLE B.—LIST OF OFFICERS, &c.—*continued*.

RANK AND NAMES.		DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF CASUALTY.	REMARKS.
Ensign	John Patterson	11th October 1819	June 1825	To Assist.-Surg., 52d Foot.
"	George Bird	4th October 1821	27th June 1855	Resigned.
"	John Harper	6th January 1825	2d February 1825	Died.
"	Hugo Reid	2d June 1831	1831	Resigned.
"	Richard Cameron	25th June 1831	1831	Resigned.
"	G. R. MacLachlan	6th March 1846	24th May 1854	Resigned.
"	John William Orr	5th April 1846	23d May 1854	To E. I. Company's Service.
"	Charles James Lyon	10th April 1847	20th May 1854	To E. I. Company's Service.
Adjutant	James Fraser (late Captain 78th Foot)	23d May 1798	22d May 1813	Retired on Supernumerary List.
"	David Bird (from Sergt.-major)	22d May 1813	4th July 1843	Died.
Paymaster	William Moffatt	12th March 1803	25th May 1805	To 79th Highlanders.
"	David Paterson	25th August 1805	1825	Resigned.
"	Henry S. Paterson	July 1831	1854	Died.
Surgeon	Archibald Armstrong	1st September 1798	February 1809	Resigned.
"	George Bruce	27th January 1804	14th March 1806	To E. I. Company's Service.
"	John Irvine	26th May 1806	18th August 1808	Resigned.
"	John Symons	23th September 1808	10th March 1815	To Dumfries Militia, in exchange with Dr Graham.
"	Walter Graham, M.D.	10th March 1815	23d April 1827	Died.
Assist.-Surgeon	Edward Simpson	25th June 1803	April 1804	Resigned.
"	Walter Somerville	15th April 1806	5th July 1842	Resigned.
"	William Clark	28th February 1812	"	Resigned.
"	Thomas S. McCall	17th October 1842	23d November 1854	Resigned.
Qr.-Master	John Macdonald	21st May 1798	31st July 1805	Resigned.
"	Allan Grant (from Paymaster's-Clerk)	10th August 1805	24th June 1829	Died.

TABLE C.—THE EDINBURGH COUNTY, OR QUEEN'S REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY MILITIA.

LIST OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE ABOVE REGIMENT, DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1854 TO 30TH JUNE 1881.

RANK AND NAMES.		DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF CASUALTY.	REMARKS.
Colonel	Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch, K. G.	6th January 1842	20th May 1879	Resigned, and appointed Hon. Colonel of the Regiment, A.D. C. to the Queen.
Lieut.-Colonel	William Macdonald. (Appointed Captain, 25th Feb. 1805.)	10th May 1831	28th February 1856	Resigned. Permitted to retain rank and wear uniform.
"	Sir Archibald Hope, Bart. (Appointed Major, 2d June 1831.)	28th February 1856; Hon. Col., Nov. 30, 1870	28th December 1877	Resigned. Permitted to retain rank and wear uniform.
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding	The Marquis of Lothian, K. T. (Appointed Major, 23d June 1868)	23d January 1878	Serving	Served on Sir J. Outram's Staff during the Persian war, 1856. Medal with clasp, mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay army.
Major	John Fletcher	28th February 1856	6th June 1868	Resigned.
"	William J. Wauchope	17th June 1878	Serving	Late Captain 6th Dragoons.
"	George Grant Gordon. (Lieut.-Colonel H.-P. Scots Guards.)	10th May 1881	Serving	Served throughout the campaign of 1854-55; present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol. Medal with four clasps, Turkish medal, and the 5th Order of the Medjidie.

TABLE C.—LIST OF OFFICERS, &c.—*continued*.

RANK AND NAMES.		DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF CASUALTY	REMARKS.
Captain	John Alexander Mackay	25th June 1831	29th April 1867	Resigned.
"	Hector A. Macneil	6th March 1846	24th March 1870	Resigned with honorary rank of major, and permission to wear uniform of regiment.
"	George Thomson	25th April 1846	24th June 1861	Resigned.
"	John D. Buchanan Hay, (Hon. Major, 4th May 1872.)	12th April 1852	8th September 1877	Resigned with honorary rank of major, and permission to wear uniform of regiment.
"	William, Marquis of Lothian	21st June 1853	2d June 1860	Resigned.
"	George Andrew Coventry	23rd February 1856	20th April 1859	Resigned. To 4th Dragoon Guards.
"	Archibald Scott	23d June 1859	20th May 1869	Resigned.
"	Charles Wm. Cowan	2d June 1860	25th April 1873	Resigned. Permitted to retain rank and wear uniform of regiment (15th August 1879).
"	John Fowler Kemp	27th June 1861	7th June 1869	Resigned.
"	James Boyd	29th April 1867	29th November 1870	Resigned.
"	Thomas H. Ferrier	27th May 1869	25th February	Resigned.
"	James Craig	7th June 1869	15th April 1876	Resigned.
"	Douglas D. Dick	31st March 1870	22d November 1878	Resigned. Late Lieutenant 29th Regiment.
"	Sir James L. Foulis, Bart.	29th November 1870	10th November 1876	Resigned. Late Ensign 16th regiment.
"	Alexander Wood Inglis.	29th November 1873	Serving	
"	Wm. H. A. Christie-Miller	5th May 1875	31st May 1881	Served in the Zulu war, 1879. Medal and clasp.
"	David Souter Robertson			Resigned.
"	Sir George D. Clerk, Bart.	2d May 1876	Serving	Late Lieut. 2d Life Guards.

TABLE C.—LIST OF OFFICERS, &c.—*continued*.

RANK AND NAMES		DATE OF COMMISSION	DATE OF CASUALTY.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant	George Dalrymple More Nisbett.	4th February 1870	8th June 1870	To 16th Regiment.
"	James M. Logan White.	28th January 1871	9th February 1872	Resigned.
"	North More Nisbett.	6th March 1871	6th October 1875	To 60th Rifles.
"	Hon. John Montagu Stopford	14th March 1871	12th November 1873	To 12th Regiment; afterwards to 52d Regiment.
"	James Henry Scott-Douglas *	29th February 1872	2d September 1875	To Norfolk Artillery Militia; afterwards to 21st Fusiliers. Died in Zululand.
"	William J. Gardiner Baird	1st June 1872	9th August 1873	To 5th Lancers, and 7th Hussars.
"	Arthur Francis Scott	7th May 1873	12th November 1873	To Rifle Brigade.
Sub-Lieutenant	Charles Gray Robertson	23d July 1873	16th September 1876	To 8th Foot. Served in Afghanistan. Medal.
"	William Gray Campbell	11th February 1874	17th April 1877	Resigned.
"	William A. Hope Johnstone.	10th February 1875	20th March 1876	Resigned.
"	George White Melville Dundas	20th March 1875	10th November 1876	To 92d Highlanders. Served in Afghanistan.
"	Hon. Richd. Baillie Hamilton	16th October 1875	30th April 1878	To 77th Regiment; and afterwards to Rifle Brigade.
"	James Cumming Dewar	27th April 1876	1st December 1877	To 1st Dragoon Guards. Severely wounded in Zululand. Medal.
"	Francis John Douglas	16th August 1876	8th March 1881	Resigned.
"	Ernest Archd. Davidson	10th January 1877	14th March 1878	Resigned.
"	Alfred Granville Balfour	16th January 1878	4th August 1879	To 71st Highlanders. Late Sub-Lieutenant Rifle Artillery Militia.
"	Adam Gillies Blackburn	16th March 1878	9th April 1878	To 79th Highlanders.
2d Lieutenant	Bryce Stewart	3d April 1878	5th August 1879	To 104th Regiment.

* Appendix, No. XIV.

"	Robert James Lang	23d October 1878	Serving	To 79th Highlanders.
"	Adam Scott Elliot	14th December 1878	23d October 1880	Resigned.
"	Errol Ross Smith	26th February 1879	18th May 1880	To 79th Highlanders.
"	Chas. Fred. H. Davidson	"	23d October 1880	
"	Henry Duncan Crawford	26th March 1879	Serving	
"	Charles Forbes Drummond	"	"	
"	John D. Don-Wauchope	26th November 1879	"	
"	Theodore Mackenzie	"	"	
"	Carteret C. Scott	"	"	
"	Adam Brack-Boyd	15th December 1880	"	
"	Charles Cecil Daniel	5th January 1881	"	
"	Donald Campbell	30th March 1881	"	
"	William Starke	12th February 1885	31st March 1885	To 15th Regiment.
Ensign	Charles R. Currie	"	8th April 1885	Died.
"	Alex. Forbes Mackay	20th March 1885	27th November 1885	To 82d Regiment; afterwards to 92d Highlanders.
"	Andrew Murray	21st August 1885	7th February 1888	To 60th Rifles; afterwards to 78th Highlanders.
"	Alexander Leburn	27th November 1885	9th July 1887	Resigned.
"	Edwin Augustus Windsor	20th December 1885	3d June 1889	To 48th Regiment.
"	John Dunbar	8th June 1888	11th May 1889	To Stirlingshire Militia; afterwards to 58th and 21st Regiments.
Captain and Adjutant	Patrick McLeod Petley	16th January 1846	20th July 1855	Resigned. Late Captain 92d Regiment.
"	Henry Samuel Bowman	30th July 1855	10th November 1869	Retired with honorary rank of Major. Late Captain 38th Regiment.
"	Robert Charles Dudgeon	11th November 1869	Serving	Late Lieut. the Royal Scots.
Paymaster*	Hon. Edward Douglas	6th February 1855	31st March 1856	Resigned.

* Duties of Paymaster subsequently performed by Adjutant, and since 1879 by Quartermaster.

TABLE C.—LIST OF OFFICERS, &c.—*continued*.

RANK AND NAMES.		DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF CASUALTY.	REMARKS.
Surgeon	Charles W. Graham, M.D.	7th June 1831	30th April 1855	Resigned.
"	William Bryce, M.D.	1st May 1855	13th July 1869	Resigned.
"	Peter Hume MacLaren, M.D.	13th July 1869	19th January 1877	Resigned.
Assistant-Surgeon	Robert Lucas, M.D.	1st March 1873	Serving	Militia Medical Department.
"	Fred. Augustus Palmer	6th July 1855	1st November 1858	Died.
"	Charles Dycer	23d June 1859	2d August 1862	Resigned; afterwards to Edinburgh City Artillery Militia.
Quartermaster	Charles Macdonald	23d January 1855	31st March 1878	Retired with honorary rank of captain, and to wear uniform of regiment.
Captain and Quartermaster	William Echlin Turnley	1st April 1878	Serving	Late Qr.-Master Royal Scots. Served in Indian Mutiny. Medal.

William Morris . . .	March 21, 1867	April 2, 1869	13th Foot	21	To Paymaster-Sergeant.
Thomas Hall . . .	April 3, 1869	Oct. 10, 1869	71st "	21	Discharged by purchase.
Joseph Lawson . . .	May 25, 1870	Jan. 24, 1871	72d "	21	Discharged.
William Morris . . .	Jan. 25, 1871	March 14, 1871	13th "	21	Discharged.
Thomas John Woodcock . . .	April 19, 1871	Sept. 8, 1872	17th "	16	Discharged by purchase.
John Mackie . . .	Dec. 19, 1872	Dec. 31, 1875	Forf. Mil.	4	Discharged.
William Davies . . .	Jan. 1, 1876	Jan. 31, 1879	Roy. Art.	21	Discharged by purchase.
Michael Grellis . . .	Feb. 1, 1879	Oct. 9, 1879	52d Foot	21	To Paymaster-Sergeant.
James Taylor . . .	Oct. 10, 1879	Serving	8th "	21	
<i>Hospital-Sergeants.</i>					
James Pollock . . .	Oct. 14, 1854	May 15, 1866	...	..	Died.
John Gibson . . .	June 7, 1866	April 30, 1874	..	..	Discharged to pension.
<i>Drum and Bugle Majors.</i>					
Samuel Jones . . .	April 14, 1857	July 18, 1857	...	...	Discharged by purchase.
Alexander Miller . . .	Oct. 31, 1859	March 17, 1878	Rifle Brig.	21	Discharged to pension.
Christopher Mangelsdorff . . .	April 3, 1878	Serving	6th, 78th	9	

TABLE E.—THE EDINBURGH COUNTY, OR QUEEN'S REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY MILITIA.
MEMORANDA SHOWING THE STATE OF THE REGIMENT AT PAST TRAININGS FROM 1859 TO 1881 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Recruits assembled.		Regiment assembled.		Officers.		Sergeants (including Permanent Staff and Buglers) and Rank and File.				Sergeants, Rank and File (exclusive of Permanent Staff).			At- tached								
	From	To	Number of days.	Number of recruits pre- sent.	Number of officers with recruits.	From	To	Number of days.	Present.		Sick, absent, &c.	Absent without leave.	Total effectives.	Wanting to com- plete.	Average height.	Number of each country.			Number of re-tested and re-enrolled men.	Officers.	Non-com- missioned officers.	
									On leave.	Wanting.						Scot.	English.	Irish, &c.				
1859	...	...	...	...	...	June 27	July 17	21	15	1	5	496	12	206	714	...	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	615	17	57	41	...
1860	...	...	...	...	...	" 4	" 30	27	19	1	1	509	20	17	546	162	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	487	6	32	72	...
1861	June 3	June 23	21	242	8	" 24	" 14	21	18	1	2	648	20	30	698	10	5.5 $\frac{1}{2}$	623	8	47	114	...
1862	" 9	" 22	14	109	2	" 23	" 13	21	21	...	...	685	15	12	711	...	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	634	11	41	143	...
1863	" 8	" 21	14	84	...	" 23	" 12	21	20	1	...	678	18	12	708	2	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	632	8	39	152	...
1864	" 6	" 19	14	127	2	" 20	" 10	21	19	2	...	672	23	15	710	...	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	646	9	55	179	...
1865	" 5	" 11	7	91	1	" 12	" 8	27	19	...	2	630	6	11	647	2	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	596	9	42	241	...
1866	" 11	" 17	7	136	1	" 18	" 14	27	12	2	620	4	18	642	7	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	612	15	22	228	...
1867	May 27	" 9	14	102	1	" 10	" 4	27	17	1	3	660	9	10	679	...	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	694	5	11	259	...
1868	" 25	" 7	14	118	1	" 8	" 4	27	16	1	3	685	15	10	710	...	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	694	5	11	259	...
1869	" 24	" 6	14	121	1	" 7	" 3	27	16	2	3	685	15	10	710	...	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	694	5	11	259	...
1870	" 23	" 5	14	142	1	" 6	" 2	27	17	...	1	669	20	20	709	1	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	668	6	9	232	...
1871	" 1	May 28	28	166	9	May 29	June 24	27	20	...	1	666	24	23	700	10	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	617	4	11	226	...
1872	" 6	June 2	28	165	3	June 3	" 29	27	19	2	...	695	20	23	711	...	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	690	8	12	194	...
1873	April 21	" 1	42	123	3	" 2	" 28	27	17	1	3	659	27	21	707	3	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	720	12	10	177	...
1874	March 23	May 3	42	132	1	May 4	May 30	27	14	3	4	687	23	32	742	...	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	864	21	14	149	...
1875	April 19	" 30	42	231	4	" 31	June 26	27	21	1	3	770	26	103	899	...	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	745	19	17	191	...
1876	" 10	" 21	42	98	5	" 22	" 17	27	19	2	4	689	24	68	781	97	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	731	20	22	173	...
1877	" 23	June 3	42	132	5	June 4	" 30	27	18	1	7	629	46	98	773	105	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	731	20	22	173	...
1878	May 20	" 16	28	137	5	" 17	July 13	27	16	2	8	462	25	125	612	*266	5.5 $\frac{1}{2}$	560	26	26	71	...
1879	April 21	" 1	42	228	5	" 2	June 21	20	20	2	3	728	39	90	857	21	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	833	15	25	151	...
1880	May 31	" 27	28	132	5	" 28	July 24	27	20	4	1	691	43	109	843	...	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	833	19	19	146	...
1881	" 30	" 26	28	138	3	" 27	" 23	27	21	3	1	661	41	104	806	72	5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	644	80	82	155	...

* Reserve called out for Army Service.

TABLE G.—CASUALTIES AMONGST SERGEANTS, RANK AND FILE,
FROM 12TH NOVEMBER 1854 TO 30TH JUNE 1881.

NATURE OF CASUALTY.	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	TOTAL.	
Absent from embodiment,		298																											298	
Deserted after joining,	6	151	18	5	3	1	1																						213	
Absent from county payment, 1857-58,				77																									969	
do. trainings,		3	2	7	4	3	2	5	8	7	9	12	12	5	6	7	20	23	21	27	29	90	70	92	127	71	109		77	
Died,		38	8	15	18	27	12	19	19	26	34	20	17	19	33	23	24	4	11	8	4	3	4	3	2	5	6	2	3	94
Discharged on payment,		31	8	4	6	4	6	4	4	4	2	4	1	7	2	8	15	8	10	6	12	15	17	14	10	30	20	229		
do. medically unfit,		3	8	2													3	2	9	6	9	7	12	4	8	5	8	3	92	
do. bad characters,																													13	
do. free, married,		13																											6	
do. being enrolled pensioners,				1	5																								6	
do. completed service,				1	1																								2	
do. to be re-attested,																													2	
do. to join permanent staff,																													2	
do. sentenced penal servitude,																													2	
Volunteered to army, finally approved,																													2	
do. do. fraudulently,																													2	
do. to Royal Marines, finally approved,																													2	
do. do. fraudulently,																													2	
do. to H.M. Indian forces, finally approved,																													2	
do. do. fraudulently,																													2	
do. to Royal Navy, finally approved,																													2	
do. do. fraudulently,																													2	
Transferred to Militia regiments,																													2	
Fraudulently enrolled in do.,																													2	
Totals,	43	759	99	106	241	466	193	145	109	144	269	228	190	176	164	172	231	296	165	220	193	320	343	282	252	213	297	145	6461	

TABLE I.—RETURN OF MEN ENLISTED INTO HER MAJESTY'S REGULAR FORCES FROM THE EDINBURGH COUNTY MILITIA, BETWEEN THE 12TH NOVEMBER 1854 AND THE 30TH JUNE 1881.

REGIMENTS, CORPS, &c.	Finally Approved.	Fraudulently Enlisted.	TOTAL.
Royal Horse Guards	2	...	2
1st Dragoon Guards	1	...	1
6th " "	1	...	1
7th " "	4	...	4
1st Royal Dragoons	1	...	1
2d " (Scots Greys)	34	2	36
3d Hussars	1	...	1
4th " "	4	...	4
6th Dragoons	10	...	10
7th Hussars	3	...	3
8th "	4	...	4
11th "	1	...	1
13th "	10	...	10
14th "	1	...	1
15th "	7	...	7
16th Lancers	5	...	5
18th Hussars	4	1	5
19th "	6	...	6
20th "	1	...	1
21st "	5	...	5
Military Train	11	7	18
Royal Artillery	213	9	222
Royal Engineers	35	...	35
Grenadier Guards	1	...	1
Scots Guards	70	...	70
1st Regiment (Royal Scots)	6	1	7
2d " (Queen's)	1	1	2
3d " (The Buffs) . . . . .	...	1	1
4th " (King's Own)	1	...	1
5th " (Fusiliers)	8	1	9
6th " (Royal Warwick)	10	...	10
7th " (Fusiliers)	7	...	7
8th " (The King's) . . . . .	...	1	1
12th " (East Suffolk)	2	...	2
13th " (Prince Albert's)	9	...	9
17th " (Leicestershire)	2	...	2
18th " (Royal Irish)	5	...	5
19th " (Princess of Wales' Own)	4	...	4
20th " (East Devonshire)	2	...	2
21st " (Royal Scots Fusiliers)	29	2	31
23d " (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)	3	...	3
24th " (2d Warwickshire)	4	...	4
25th " (King's Own Borderers)	18	2	20
26th " (Cameronians)	38	1	39
30th " (Cambridgeshire)	1	1	2
32d " (Cornwall Light Infantry)	18	1	19
34th " (Cumberland)	2	...	2
35th " (Royal Sussex)	4	...	4
38th " (1st Staffordshire)	1	...	1
Carry forward,	610	31	641

TABLE I.—RETURN OF MEN, &c.—*continued.*

REGIMENTS, CORPS, &c.	Finally Approved.	Fraudu- lently Enlisted.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.	610	31	641
42d Regiment (Royal Highland)	64	7	71
43d " (Monmouth Light Infantry)	1	...	1
50th " (Queen's Own)	4	...	4
51st " (King's Own Light Infantry)	1	...	1
56th " (West Essex)	1	...	1
60th " (King's Royal Rifles)	9	1	10
62d " (Wiltshire)	1	1	2
63d " (West Suffolk)	1	...	1
64th " (2d Staffordshire)	1	...	1
65th " (2d Yorkshire)	1	...	1
71st " (Highland Light Infantry)	65	2	67
72d " (Duke of Albany's Own)	103	4	107
73d " (Perthshire)	2	...	2
74th " (Highlanders)	68	8	76
76th " . . . . .	...	1	1
78th " (Ross-shire Buffs)	58	1	59
79th " (Cameron Highlanders)	79	3	82
82d " (Prince of Wales' Volunteers)	15	...	15
83d " (County Dublin) . . . . .	...	1	1
89th " (Princess Victoria's) . . . . .	...	1	1
90th " (Perthshire Light Infantry)	17	2	19
91st " (Princess Louise's)	35	...	35
92d " (Gordon Highlanders)	108	4	112
93d " (Sutherland Highlanders)	36	2	38
94th "	1	...	1
97th " (Earl of Ulster's)	1	...	1
98th " (Prince of Wales's)	1	...	1
106th " (Bombay Light Infantry) . . . . .	...	1	1
Rifle Brigade	3	...	3
Army Service Corps	1	...	1
H.M. Indian Forces	16	15	31
Royal Marine Artillery	1	...	1
Royal Marines	36	...	36
Royal Navy	2	8	10
1st Brigade Depot	1	...	1
2d "	2	...	2
3d "	1	...	1
9th "	1	...	1
33d "	8	...	8
35th "	2	...	2
39th "	3	...	3
46th "	1	...	1
49th "	1	...	1
55th "	46	...	46
56th "	40	...	40
57th "	22	...	22
58th "	92	...	92
59th "	7	...	7
60th "	3	...	3
61st "	16	...	16
62d "	84	...	84
Total to all branches H.M. Service,	1672	93	1765

TABLE K.—TRANSFERS RECEIVED FROM, AND GIVEN TO, OTHER MILITIA REGIMENTS, BETWEEN 12TH NOVEMBER 1854 AND 30TH JUNE 1881.

TITLES OF REGIMENTS.	TRANSFERRED.	
	From	To
ENGLISH.		
Royal Cumberland . . . . .	...	1
1st Durham (Fusiliers)	1	2
1st Royal Lancashire	1	1
4th do. do.	1	1
7th do. do. . . . .	...	1
Royal London . . . . .	...	4
The Prince of Wales' Own Norfolk	...	1
Northumberland Light Infantry	4	2
Royal Sussex do.	4	...
1st Stafford, The King's Own	1	...
Royal Tower Hamlets, Queen's Own	...	1
Royal Westmoreland	1	1
1st Worcester	2	1
East York	1	...
1st West York (Rifles)	2	1
2d do. (Light Infantry)	1	...
3d do. do.	1	...
5th do.	1	...
6th do. . . . .	...	1
SCOTCH.		
Royal Aberdeenshire (Highlanders)	3	2
Royal Ayr and Wigtown	3	...
Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh	2	25
Fife Artillery	1	1
Forfar and Kincardine Artillery	1	1
Haddington, &c., Artillery	2	23
The Highland Light Infantry	18	8
The Highland Rifles	5	1
1st Royal Lanark	5	5
2d do.	9	5
Royal Perth (Rifles)	5	1
Royal Renfrew (The Prince of Wales')	3	7
Highland Borderers (Light Infantry)	4	8
Scottish Borderers	6	1
IRISH.		
Cavan	1	...
Dublin City Artillery . . . . .	...	1
Kilkenny (Fusiliers)	2	1
Leitrim (Rifles)	1	...
Royal Longford (The Prince of Wales').	2	...
North Mayo	3	1
South Mayo	1	...
Monaghan		1
Total,	99	104

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